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STRONG FEELING EXISTS IN SYRIA FOR MONARCHY

Nationalists Deny They Are Revolutionary—Ask Fulfilling of League Terms

FRENCH CONTINUE TO SEND TROOPS

Resident Foreigners Are Surprised France Has Achieved No Notable Victory

By Special Cable

BEIRUT, Syria, Jan. 8—As a result of the deadlock in the negotiations of the Damascus "notables" with Henry de Jouvenel, French high commissioners of Syria, and breaking off of the Syrian rebels, the rebels will not lay down their arms on Friday. The Christian Science Monitor representative is able to state, after a careful canvass of French, Syrian, and Druse opinion, that the Damascus "notables" selected a cabinet headed by Sheik Taj Eddin—whom M. de Jouvenel invited to succeed Subhi Barakat to the presidency of Syria—acting in the place of the plenipotentiaries to behalf of all Syria, excluding Lebanon where a state of war does not exist. The future Cabinet, although not including a Druse, claims to be able to influence the Sultan Pasha el Atrash to end the hostilities as soon as M. de Jouvenel accepts Nationalist demands.

To the original terms—general political amnesty, recognition of the independence of the Syrian State, free government, and the gradual withdrawal of French troops—the Nationalists added the demand that the French pay for the damages the Syrians had suffered, directly or indirectly, as a result of the hostilities. What probably will be a deadlock in the negotiations and delay peace is the Nationalists insistence that de Jouvenel guarantees that the French will faithfully comply with the peace terms, especially as to the amnesty.

Nationalists Desire Peace

The Nationalists assert that they are anxious for peace, but are able to wait longer than M. de Jouvenel, for whom a postponement means embarrassment, possibly compromise and greater concessions. If M. de Jouvenel hesitates or rejects the rebels' peace proposals, the Nationalists say that the war will continue until France agrees.

The French never really expected the Druses to surrender their arms, and have given up the hope that the other rebels will disarm at the end of the 15 days' grace which M. de Jouvenel announced on Dec. 23 during his first interview with the Damascenes. Nevertheless, he is determined to carry out the elections as planned on Friday, even in the Damascus area, which is still under martial law, although this appears contrary to the original understanding that the elections would follow a truce and lifting of the state of siege. The Monitor representative interviewed a most important member of the prospective cabinet, who declared that if France must agree to reasonable proposals.

Do Not Ask French to Leave

"We are Nationalists, but evolutionaries and not revolutionaries," the future minister of justice and finance said. "We do not ask the French to leave Syria, merely proposing measures looking to the fulfillment of the articles of the League covenant concerning our country."

The Monitor representative found a surprisingly strong sentiment in favor of a monarchy for Syria, also that several candidates for the Syrian throne were seriously canvassed, the consensus of opinion being that the Emir Zeid, an Oxford

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If America Must Do This—

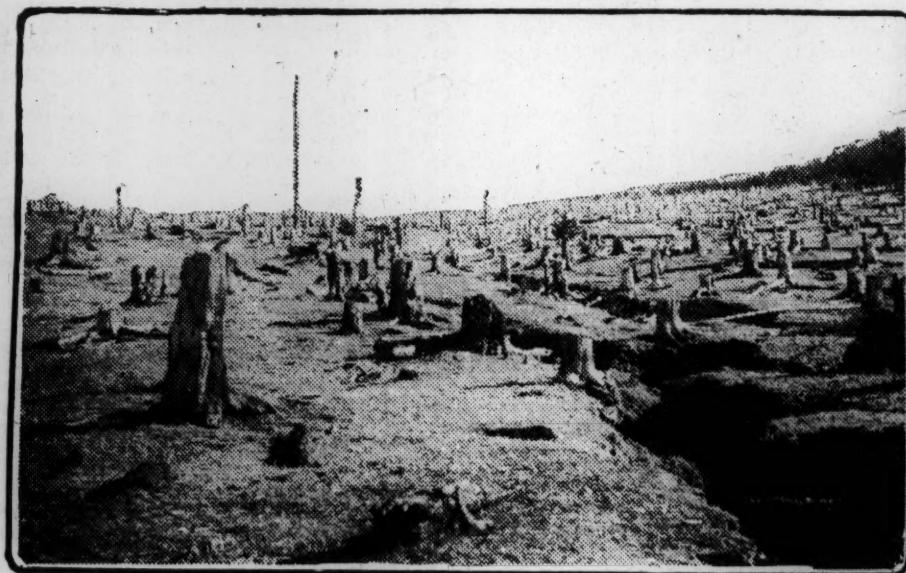


Photo by S. T. Dana, Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

Why Not Do More of This?

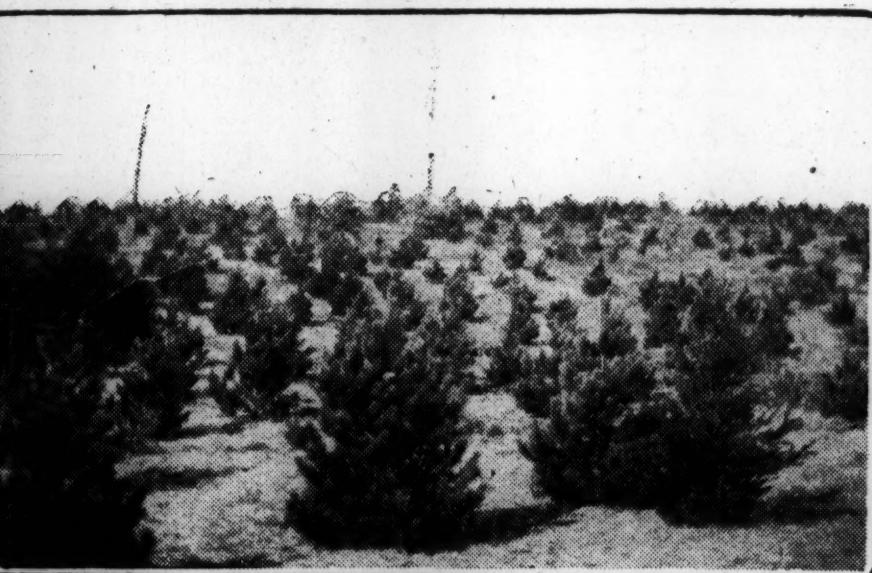


Photo by R. H. Johnson, Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

Prompt Action Held Vital to Avert Forest Bankruptcy

Conservation Expert Shows America's Timber Resources Are Decreasing as Demand Grows—Would Stop Lumber Exports—Points to Tropics

"Colonel Ahern has written the best general statement I have ever seen on the forest situation in the United States. Its facts are authentic, its conclusions are indisputable, and it ought to be read by every man and woman who has the interest of the next generation at heart. The question of a lumber famine is not a distant question. It is with us today, as Colonel Ahern's paper so graphically sets forth; and the need for action is with us also."

"Colonel Ahern is one of the pioneers of forestry in the United States. His interest in it began long before the forest situation had reached the surface of the public mind, while his successful practical experience as the founder, and for many years the head, of the Philippine Forest Service gives an authority to his statements which no amount of mere academic knowledge could supply. His paper is a public document of unusual importance."

(Signed) GIFFORD PINCHOT.

By COL. GEORGE P. AHERN
Tropical Plant Research Foundation

Washington, Jan. 8

THE United States of America is on the verge of forest "bankruptcy." As a Nation we "fiddle" while the forests burn, while private owners cut down half-developed trees, and while certain governmental agencies encourage the exportation of wood that is needed in this country, and certain to be needed much more urgently in the near future. The forests are disappearing; the demand for lumber in this growing country is ever increasing; prices are rising, and future generations are to pay a price for their lumber that will be proportionate only to the lack of interest shown by our National Government and by our people as a whole in this present generation.

The above is strong language; we wish we were able to make it much stronger. The fervor of a John the Baptist, the eloquence of a Demosthenes, and the pen of a Jefferson could well be applied to the problem of arousing this Nation to an appreciation of what confronts it in the near future in the matter of wood supplies. Conservation is asleep while exploitation and short-sightedness reign, and as a result this Nation may soon find itself in the lamentable condition as regards forests as today besets China.

This condition of affairs is well known by those of the leading foresters of the country who look at the matter from a scientific and national standpoint. They warn repeatedly of this condition, but their warnings are unheeded. We shall now give a few facts that justify the conclusion that the situation is deplorable. These facts are drawn largely from official sources.

The original forest area of the United States was \$22,000,000 acres. The present area is about 469,000,000 acres. Only 138,000,000 acres of this area are in virgin forest, and this is disappearing at the rate of 5,000,000 acres annually. The leading countries of the Old World limit their cuts to the annual growth, and impose what is needed to meet their requirements. We are cutting into our capital stock at a rate equal to four times the annual growth, which rate, if continued, will virtually exhaust our forests within 30 or 40 years. Our annual cut covers 10,000,000 acres; our annual new planting covers 36,000 acres. It takes on an average 30 to 60 years to grow softwood timber, and 100 to 150 years to grow hardwood timber.

Enormous Demand
There now exists an enormous unsatisfied demand for construction material, much of it beyond the consumers' capacity to pay. Our normal annual increase approximates 400,000 dwellings. The shortage of dwellings at the beginning of 1925 amounted to approximately 500,000. It must be remembered that forest

Do You Know the Three C's of Music?

At Last They Have Agreed!

Believe it or not, read about it

in—

Tomorrow's MONITOR
on the MUSIC PAGE

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

This estimate, which is the revised one of Nov. 1, represents a drop for New England of 4.2 per cent from the previous estimate. Increased acreage and yields in Maine, however, exceed earlier forecasts nearly enough to offset reductions in the other states.

As usual, this county's average yield per acre continues to lead the country. In 1924, the average was 330, and in 1925, 265 bushels, but in each of these years it was somewhat more than twice that in any of the other late crop states, and slightly more than 2½ times that of the country.

While New England losses from rot due to late blight and freezing were small, except in Vermont, and little further shrinkage seems likely, other states are reported to have suffered heavy damage from freezing, with added losses in potatoes available for market a possibility.

All this adds to the contentment of the Aroostook raiser. The demand for potatoes is poor today but Aroostook's farmers are hopeful. All they ask is that present conditions last. Then they'll be satisfied.

DUTCH ACCEPT INVITATION
GENEVA, Jan. 8 (AP)—Holland has accepted the invitation from the League of Nations to send a representative to the preparatory disarmament commission.

Kin of Soldier-Poet Now American Citizen

By the Associated Press

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Jan. 8
MASSIMO PACCHIONE, a brother-in-law of Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italy's picturesque soldier-poet, has become an American citizen through naturalization. Pacchione and his wife, who is d'Annunzio's sister, keep a small store in the Italian section of the town. Mrs. Pacchione unoppositely tends the store while her husband is at work in a nearby factory.

GAIN FOR FRANC RESTORES HOPE

Paul Doumer's Plan Permits Repayment of Milliard to Bank of France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 8—Not only has there been a remarkable improvement in the value of the franc since the beginning of the year, but the French rente, which had sunk extremely low, has also risen. The old three per cents have, in a few weeks, increased seven points. Other types at four, five and six per cent show a similar improvement. It is a long time since there was such an upward movement. Something like a return of confidence is seen.

Many difficulties await the Government, but the quiet waiting game of Aristide Briand, the Premier, will succeed if it becomes apparent that his policy is producing appeasement. At any rate the encouraging signs, financially and politically, have been too rare lately to overlook the present prospects.

They have staged a financial comeback, and, if the central market holds, the value of last year's crop from the "world's potato center" will be well in excess of \$40,000,000. The Aroostook farmer will not get rich, but he will pay a good part of his fertilizer and local bank indebtedness.

In 1919, when potatoes sold for \$10 a barrel, and again in 1920 when good prices prevailed, luxury buying was general, but not so this year. Hard times have taught the farmer the lesson of thrift. He is paying his old debts, and is making a profit.

Owed Fertilizer Companies
The money that will be realized from the 27,570,000 bushels that the county has produced will go to redeem a part of the \$12,000,000 owed fertilizer companies, and a like sum due local banks and other creditors.

The current quotation of \$6.50 a barrel is \$3.50 off the 1919 top, but it is far better than what was brought at many sales in the intervening years.

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Leads the Country
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UNEMPLOYED IN ITALY INCREASE
By Special Cable

ROME, Jan. 8—According to the latest statistics, there has been an increase of 26,290 in the number of unemployed in the month ending Nov. 30, bringing the total unemployed up to 112,059.

During the winter months there is always an increase in the figures of the unemployed, but this year's number is somewhat higher than those of the last two years.

INDUSTRY PROVIDES SPECIAL TRAINING FOR COLLEGE MEN

Midwestern Universities Have Courses in Many Business Lines Supported by Funds Given by Private Commercial Concerns

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Industry has discovered more than baggy trousers and moaning saxophones on the college campus and, satisfied with the findings, is annually contributing thousands of dollars to middle western colleges and universities for specialized work in their research laboratories.

The steel manufacturer, the mining engineer, the meat packer and the chewing gum manufacturer are appropriating funds for the expenses of students wanting to do specialized work and for the maintenance of special departments, equipment and instructors. Commercial and professional organizations are joining a widening variety of industries in providing for study in their own or general fields.

For Study of Meat Packing
Number of scholarships in social science and political economy are open to students at the University of Chicago. For the study of meat packing and handling processes, an annual gift of \$2500, for three years, is provided by a well-known poster advertising company.

At least \$21,762 is providing for scholarships and fellowships at the University of Wisconsin. A well-known poster advertising company is contributing the largest individual sum, \$6000, which maintains two fellowships open to graduate students only.

More than \$25,000 is available to students at the University of Minnesota in research scholarships. Nearly every department of the university has received one or more substantial gifts.

For Special Study
In most cases the scholarships and fellowships are given to students who will take special study in the field in which the donor is directly interested. An asphalt company contributes to study of asphalt materials, a chemical manufacturer offers financial aid for study in commercial chemistry and the mining concern lends a helping hand to the student interested in ceramics.

Approximately 35 scholarships, for study in a wide variety of subjects, are maintained at the University of Illinois. The income from a fund of \$10,000 is available to a fellow in chemistry or chemical engineering.

It is necessary, he said, to turn the uplands of Judea into vineyards, olive and orange groves, and other profitable agricultural lands. Such a movement has already taken place in a considerable measure, and farms which were established before the war are flourishing, bringing back the days when the land was one of the most favored agricultural spots in the world.

The lowlands are already fertile and productive, and many immigrants are settling there, but a movement has already begun toward the uplands, where future productivity is promising to eclipse the lowlands.

The proposed International Economic Conference, which is to be called under the authority of the Council of the League of Nations, was initiated by the delegation representing the French Government, at the sixth assembly of the League.

The announced purpose of the Conference is to "investigate the economic difficulties which stand in the way of the revival of general prosperity, and to ascertain the best means of overcoming these difficulties and to preventing disputes." This procedure is based upon the conviction adopted by the League, that economic peace will largely contribute to security among the nations.

The scope of the work to be performed by the preparatory committee, to which Dr. Gilbert has been appointed, as outlined in the letter of invitation, follows:

Solution Is Sought
The preparatory committee will be composed of persons sitting as experts and not as representatives of any government or organization. It will be entirely untrammeled in its discussions. With a view to draw-

Ericson Discovery Recognition Asked

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8

MINIMUM PRICE GUARANTEE FOR FARMERS URGED

Former Agriculture Secretary Meredith Submits Plan of Market Control

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 8 (Special) — Edwin T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture under President Wilson, proposes a marketing plan predicated upon Government participation in price fixing and control. Refusing to admit that the law of supply and demand has been abrogated, Mr. Meredith advocates in brief the following plan:

"My proposal is to interpret to the farmers the law of supply and demand through the medium of price, telling them what the minimum price will be for their next year's production, and then guaranteeing them that price for their farm products.

What We Would Do

"Decisions for the whole people can be made only through our government, and I urge that we can influence a balanced production by our government fixing one year in advance, for the following year's crops, the minimum price it will guarantee on five fundamental crops, wheat, (which is bread), wool and cotton (which are clothing), bacon (which is meat), and sugar, of which we import a very large quantity, and which can be produced in many corn, wool and meat states and absorb much labor."

A price can easily be fixed per ton of sugar beets of standard sugar content; it is being done today in every sugar beet factory in the country. The milk crops amounts to \$2,500,000 per year and butter can be included in the plan if desired.

The thing desired is to include large volume and sufficient variety that the farmer may find it practicable to change from one crop to the other. Human nature is the same the country over and the hope of a profit will move men to engage in an enterprise offering such profit. The prospect of a loss or but scant profit will discourage them from engaging in an enterprise.

Know Approximate Quantity

"We know the approximate quantity of the five mentioned crops necessary to meet our domestic needs. A price cannot be fixed upon wheat, for instance, which will permit enough farmers to engage in its production to give us 600,000,000 bushels, if that be our needs. A higher price will let in additional farmers, farmers not so fortunately situated as those who could produce profitably at the lower price, to give us a total production of 700,000,000 bushels."

A still higher price will give us a still larger production. The price fixed will, in each case, be the lowest price which will induce enough farmers in the aggregate to produce the quantity desired, as against producing any other crop or entering some other line of work.

Would Rebuild Production

"With the prices announced one year in advance, if it were deemed desirable to curtail production of a given crop, a reduction in the guaranteed price of the article of which we had a surplus and an increase in the price of the one of which we wished to increase production would encourage a certain percentage of farmers from raising the one crop."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow late today; temperatures above freezing temperature Saturday; fresh winds turning to northeasterly and increasing in force.

New England: Cloudy today and Sunday; followed by snow late tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature Saturday; fresh northeasterly and east winds, increasing.

Official Temperatures

(S. M. Standard) 10c 75th meridian)

Albany 14 Memphis 30

Atlantic City 24 Montreal 4

Baltimore 24 New Haven 24

Buffalo 36 New Orleans 20

Calgary 36 New York 20

Charleston 42 Pittsburgh 24

Chicago 36 Portland, Ore. 36

Denver 36 Portland, Me. 12

Des Moines 20 Portland, Ore. 36

Detroit 36 Portland, Me. 12

Galveston 45 St. Louis 28

Hartford 44 St. Paul 8

Jacksonville 36 Tampa 34

Kansas City 22 Washington 24

Los Angeles 53

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6 p. m.; Saturday, 6:30 a. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Formal opening of Army and Navy Club at Hotel Bellevue, 8.

Meeting of Northeastern Society of American Choral Societies, Walker Memorial Hall, M. I. T., 8.

Assembly of Old South Chapter, D. A. W. Hotel Vendome.

Musical program at Huntington Avenue, 12:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Lester Donahue pianist, 3.

Theatre

Annual Poets and Novelists of Today, by Shaw Deneen, Woman's City Club of Boston, Pilgrim Hall, 3.

Salon luncheon, under auspices of Executives Club of Boston Chamber of Commerce, 12:30.

Events Tomorrow

Address of Poets and Novelists of Today, by Shaw Deneen, Woman's City Club of Boston, Pilgrim Hall, 3.

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Music

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The Christian Science Monitor

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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and result in the desired lessened production, and increase the production of the other crop of which there was a shortage.

"I am not proposing that prices should be fixed permanently, but rather that they should be changed each year, according to the supply and demand, as an interpretation of market conditions, and I am not proposing they should be fixed at any particular point, but only high enough to induce the number of farmers necessary to produce the quantity of crop desired and low enough so that the crop may not be profitable to so many farmers that they will produce a surplus over and above the quantity demanded by consumers.

"The prices offered by the Government would, after two or three years experience, be the prices the farmers would have received at any event, as it is proposed to fix the price with the law of supply and demand." But the great addition to the farmer and through him, to business, of such a plan, is that the prices would be fixed in advance of planting and the farmer given a business basis upon which to plan his year, instead of planning it as now, against a hope of a high price, which too often is not realized."

PALESTINE JEWS REAP BIG CROPS

(Continued from Page 1)

lems, and the problem of a Moslem majority would not be present. A representative democracy could then evolve, and the colony be effectively self-governing.

"At present there can be a responsible government, but not exactly a representative one, because there are few Arabs for every Jewish immigrant. The agricultural economy of Palestine is in a standing disrepair of American standards of population.

"The French, while talking peace, are prepared to wage war. M. de Jouvenel has not asked France to discontinue sending reinforcements, which are taking up posts where decisive battles are expected in the event of a final breakdown in the parleys. The feeling everywhere is that the French have the upper hand, although Europeans and Americans are not achieving a conspicuous victory during the whole campaign.

"French mandatory are openly perturbed because of the lack of security and earnestly hope for an early and satisfactory peace, because American interests are considerable, not counting about 30,000 Syrians in the United States, of whom thousands own property in Syria. Foreigners generally share Syrian criticism over the partition of the country into several states, many indorsing the Druse parley illustrating the artificiality of such division, comparing Syria to a fox running through a street, where painters are working and each dabbing it a different color, until the people on the village green see the spots, exclaimed, "There is a leopard."

STRONG FEELING FOR MONARCHY

(Continued from Page 1)

undergraduate and youngest son of ex-King Hussein and brother of the Iraque ruler, to be called to the throne, while others, especially the Druses favor Prince Moar Toussan, cousin of the Egyptian King.

Sequel surrounds the results of the parleys with the Druses, although it is rumored that Pasha el Atrash approves the terms that the Nationalists submitted, at the same time two noted Druse sheiks in Beirut are having frequent interviews with M. de Jouvenel, who is favoring the treating of the Druses separately. Airplanes recently dropped circulars at Jebel, predicting famine and hardships to women and children as the price of continued warfare and in which M. de Jouvenel asserts that Pasha el Atrash is under foreign influence and pay.

Druses Are Still Hopeful

Leading Druses do not despair of a favorable outcome of the situation, hoping to regain their former ascendancy not only in Hauran, but also in Lebanon, where they ruled until 1860. The French, while talking peace, are prepared to wage war.

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"American residents loyal to the French mandatory are openly perturbed because of the lack of security and earnestly hope for an early and satisfactory peace, because American interests are considerable, not counting about 30,000 Syrians in the United States, of whom thousands own property in Syria. Foreigners generally share Syrian criticism over the partition of the country into several states, many indorsing the Druse parley illustrating the artificiality of such division, comparing Syria to a fox running through a street, where painters are working and each dabbing it a different color, until the people on the village green see the spots, exclaimed, "There is a leopard."

RUSSIA EXPEDITION SOON TO EXPLORE LAND IN THE ARCTIC

(Continued from Page 1)

LENINGRAD, Russia, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Russian expedition of exploration is to start shortly for the little known and remote desert island Nicobar II land in the Arctic Ocean, recently rechristened Lenine land.

Announcement of this expedition has called public attention to the fact that there are at least 27 Russian scientific expeditions now at work in various parts of the Soviet's territory.

About 900 miles south of the North Pole Lenine land, a huge island, was discovered by the Russian explorer Vilkinsky in 1913. It has never been explored nor properly charted. Its shores, which are believed to extend far into the Arctic Ocean, have never been established.

Great importance is attached to this expedition, because it is believed the island may serve as a base for aerial and wireless communication between Europe and Asia. Owing to its extreme northern position, Russian natural scientists believe it offers an excellent spot for observation of meteorological conditions and the movement of the polar ice.

TUAN CHI-JUI'S MANDATE WITHHELD

(Continued from Page 1)

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Promulgation of Tuan Chi-Jui's mandate is everything and everybody in Turkey, says J. A. Spender, editor of the Westminster Gazette, in another of the special articles he is contributing to his paper from Turkey.

Whatever the Turks may privately think of the westernization policy, introduced by the President, Mr. Spender writes, nobody dreams of reflecting on or questioning Mustapha Kemal's decrees or of doubting his greatness and wisdom in this or any other matter. His courage, firmness and insight are compared daily with the weakness, vacillation and blindness of the old régime.

Instancing the spread of western methods, the editor points out that there is not a single fez to be seen in Constantinople nowadays. Hats have been replaced by every ship and every train for months past to meet the demand created by Kemal's decree against the fez.

Mr. Spender asserts that, while it would be untrue to say that the Moslem religion is being persecuted in Turkey, it is a fact that among the younger Turks the fashion is more and more to speak of the Moslem faith as obsolete and fanatical.

His announcement followed declarations of Tuan Chi-Jui's mandate by Marshal Feng Yusheng, leader of the National People's Army, and Marshal Chang Tsao-lin, the Manchurian war lord. Tuan became chief executive of the Peking Government in November, 1924.

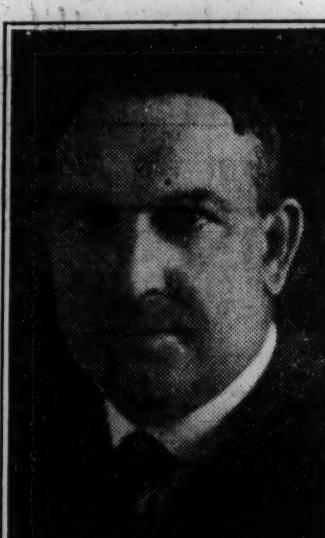
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Our January Sale of Household Cottons, Blankets and Bedspreads

beginning January 5th offers savings on unusual savings in standard makes of sheets, cottons, pillow cases; in all grades of blankets from cotton to fine all wool and in plain and fancy bedspreads.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co., PORTLAND, MAINE

League Invites Him



DR. ARTHUR W. GILBERT
Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture.

BROOKLYN CITY COLLEGE BACKED

Pledge of \$500,000 Toward Endowment Fund, Made Anonymously

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The movement for a city college in Brooklyn assumed more definite shape last night when, at a dinner given by the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Ralph Jonas, president of the Chamber, announced an anonymous gift of \$500,000 toward the establishment of such an institution.

James J. Walker, Mayor of New York, was the guest of honor at the dinner, which was held at the Commodore Hotel. Mr. Jonas made a plea not for a state and city-endowed college for Brooklyn, but also for a privately endowed institution, which, he declared, was necessitated by the growth of Brooklyn.

Financial Aid Offered

"We ought to be able," Mr. Jonas said, "to maintain in attendance, dignity, prestige and everything that goes to make a great institution, not only a unit of the city college, and Hunter College, but a greatly privately endowed university as well. Under reasonable conditions and proper auspices and with a proper response from the community, I am prepared on behalf of a certain individual to give toward the necessary endowment of a Brooklyn University no less than \$500,000." He could not divulge the name of the guarantor, he said.

He also spoke of the need for more hotel in Brooklyn and for more adequate quarters for the Chamber of Commerce. He said the chamber was gathering options on land near Borough Hall, "which, if arrangements are consummated, will result in the building in Brooklyn of a fine and probably as large a hotel as there is in this country."

The new Police Commissioner, George V. McLaughlin, was at the speakers' table.

Mayors Asks Co-operation

"There is plenty of room in this city for growth, and if we can get together, if we can but get the advice that we need, if we can get the encouragement and the co-operation that we hope to deserve, we all will have had the satisfaction at the end of this administration of feeling that we live in even a greater and better as well as a bigger place," said the Mayor.

Joseph A. Gilder, president of the Borough of Brooklyn, told of the extensive program of improvements which are planned to provide for the city's traffic and transit and other elements involved in its rapid growth of population and industry and commerce.

The undoubted qualifications of the persons on the list and the number of nationalities represented afford every guarantee as to the efficacy and impartiality of the committee's work in gathering of experts who have participated in the work of the technical organizations of the League of Nations, and in that of the International Labor Office, men who have personal experience of business and industrial life, men of science who have devoted their lives to economic problems, and qualified representatives of the working classes and the consumers, will make it easier for the preparatory committee to fulfill its task.

George J. Walker, president of the Fine Arts building, erected by G. A. Hendricks, who promised by next year to live another structure to add to his string of buildings, the Furniture Capitol.

Three events marked the season this winter. The first was opening of the Fine Arts building, erected by G. A. Hendricks, who promised by next year to live another structure to add to his string of buildings, the Furniture Capitol.

In the spread of western methods, the editor points out that there is not a single fez to be seen in Constantinople nowadays. Hats have been replaced by every ship and every train for months past to meet the demand created by Kemal's decree against the fez.

Mr. Spender asserts that, while it would be untrue to say that the Moslem religion is being persecuted in Turkey, it is a fact that among the younger Turks the fashion is more and more to speak of the Moslem faith as obsolete and fanatical.

His announcement followed declarations of Tuan Chi-Jui's mandate by Marshal Feng Yusheng, leader of the National People's Army, and Marshal Chang Tsao-lin, the Manchurian war lord. Tuan became chief executive of the Peking Government in November, 1924.

Our January Sale of Household Cottons, Blankets and Bedspreads

beginning January 5th offers savings on unusual savings in standard makes of sheets, cottons, pillow cases; in all grades of blankets from cotton to

GEN. PANGALOS DEFENDS POLICY

Greek Dictator Protests Allegation That He Has Bellicose Intentions

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Jan. 8.—The foreign press comments have been much resented by General Pangalos, especially the French, which express the opinion that his dictatorship is animated with imperialistic aims. General Pangalos says: "I learn with surprise that foreign papers attribute because of me to me that I am preparing for war. I protest with indignation and affirm that nothing has changed in our foreign policy, which is one of peace and goodwill."

General Pangalos emphasized that Greece is being inspired with the "Locarno spirit," and hopes to be able, in the near future, to sign the Balkan guarantee pact, as a complement to that signed by the western powers.

Internal Peace Is Aim

Competent circles, which the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor sounded, asserted that the new political orientation bears predominantly an internal character and by no means constitutes a menace to outsiders. On the contrary it aims at the consolidation of internal and external peace. It is maintained that before arriving at full peace with foreign powers, Greece should enjoy internal tranquility.

Greece, it is said, still firmly stands for a Balkan compulsory arbitration guarantee pact, because it is felt that only by achieving this end can Greece be truly able to serve its own interests and that of humanity.

Reports from the provinces say that the people and the troops have enthusiastically received the news of the new change. The press generally is friendly to the Government and praises General Pangalos's audacity, while the independent papers, abstaining from criticism, express the wish that the country be spared from further calamities.

Economy, the Watchword

The Opposition camps, however, kept strict silence, and if "silence," says one paper, "is always golden," Greece then is stopping at the entrance to the new age of progress.

Judging from the declaration made by General Pangalos, the Greek administrative machine will soon assume a thoroughly new direction. Strict orders have been given to the ministers to introduce promptness in their activities and to execute stringent economy. The National Economic and Public Assistance Ministries have been abolished and their work assigned to others, and probably a third one will share the same fate.

Radical Reforms

General Pangalos finds the country's economic salvation mainly in economies and disbelieve in heavier taxes which, he says, are apt to create serious difficulties. So far 650,000,000 drachmas in taxes has been imposed, and with difficulty the Treasury has realized an economy of 250,000,000 drachmas.

In the past, said General Pan-

galos, Greece has been at times governed by a limited number of ministers, and why should not the same be the case now? Unemployed functionaries will be encouraged to devote themselves to productive labor, and strict control will be exercised to hinder the exploitation of the Treasury by men having corruptive aims.

As a measure of reform General Pangalos declared that "monks, under 50, will be taken out of the monasteries to temporal life. They will be forbidden to kill their precious time in idleness."

Other radical reforms are to follow, among which is a reorganization of the educational system which has grown obsolete and which lately has provoked much criticism.

CANADIAN COMMONS ELECTS ITS SPEAKER

Rodolphe Lemieux Is Again Chosen to Preside

OTTAWA, Jan. 8 (Special)—Canada's fifteenth Parliament met yesterday afternoon and re-elected Rodolphe Lemieux as Speaker. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, who is acting leader of the House of Commons pending the finding of a seat for W. L. MacKenzie King, the Prime Minister, said that the member from Gaspe combined the necessary qualifications to a marked degree and urged the members to adopt the British custom of keeping the same Speaker through successive Parliaments.

As neither Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, nor Robert Forke, Progressive leader, had anything to express but praise for Mr. Lemieux's ability as a Speaker, he was unanimously elected.

The House then adjourned until this afternoon, when it will be formally opened by the Governor-General, Lord Byng delivering the speech from the throne. The Progressives have reoccupied their old seats on the Opposition side of the chamber on the Conservatives' left, while the two Labor men have crossed to the Government side.

BOXER INDEMNITY COMMITTEE NAMED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The names of the British statutory committee "to advise the Secretary of State as to the best use for the Boxer indemnity funds for the mutual interests" of Great Britain and China is now announced. They number 11, including the Earl of Buxton, chairman; Viscount Willingdon, former Governor of Bombay and Madras; Sir Charles Addis, the well-known banker; Prof. W. E. Soothill, professor of Chinese at Oxford University, and Dame Adelaide Anderson, who assisted the recent investigation into child labor at Shanghai. Viscount Willingdon, Professor Soothill, and Dame Anderson are leaving for China immediately. They will meet the Chinese members of the committee, now increased to three, to take evidence on the spot in reference to the various matters involved.

It is hoped the full delegation will begin to function early in March.

World News in Brief

Washington (AP)—The annual judicial reception has just been held at the White House, with William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, and other members of the bench as the guests of honor. This was the third state reception of the current White House season.

Essen, Germany (AP)—Ulrich Bruhn established what is declared to be a world record for shorthand in a competitive test, reading 810 syllables a minute.

Juarez, Mex. (AP)—Concentration of federal troops on the international boundary is in progress before the reported start of a new revolutionary movement. Marcos Flores, de facto Mayor of Juarez said: "We do not know whether Adolfo de la Huerta is behind the movement." He said.

Washington (AP)—The Senate Committee on Manufactures has approved the Cummings Bill to give corn sugar a legal equality with the cane sugar.

Dallas, Tex. (AP)—A survey of social conditions in American colleges was ordered here by the Pan-Hellenic Congress, representing national college sororities. The congress named a survey committee instructed to investigate the cost of society life, housing conditions, social activities and similar questions, to report to next year's Pan-Hellenic meeting.

Fort Worth, Tex. (AP)—A new method of handling helium gas by especially cooling it to a liquid state and then re-expanding it would greatly reduce cost of production, is to be inaugurated at the United States Government helium plant here.

Washington (AP)—The 1925 iron ore output of the United States is placed by the Bureau of Mines at 63,819,000 gross tons, valued at \$159,363,000. This was an increase of 23 per cent in quantity and 5 per cent in value for the year. The iron ore produced all from mines which did not contain more than 5 per cent of manganese. The year ended with a decrease of stocks of ore on hand at the mines.

Albany, N. Y. (Special)—Bills providing for 48-hour week for women and minors in industry and for a minimum wage board have just been introduced in the Senate, the former by Senator Mastick and the latter by Senator Reburn. Senator Reburn also introduced a measure to extend the emergency rent law to Feb. 1, 1928.

Chicago (AP)—Standardization of tire laws in the United States, Canada and South America may become an objective of the American road builders' convention to open here Jan. 11, it was indicated when Maj. Lynn J. Adams, Pennsylvania state highway superintendent and Morgan A. Collins, Chicago police chief, were announced as speakers. The address of Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at the association banquet, will be radiocast.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special)—Construction of small homes was the feature of Charlotte's great building year of 1925, in which more than \$3,000,000 was invested in houses alone. More than 400 new houses were put up during the year. From all home financing and building companies come reports of a most successful year. Several of the companies have recently launched easy financing plans to encourage home building during the new year.

Seen at the Bakers' Shops on the Street Called Straight



THREE Bedouins turned into the street before me. Though tall and dignified of mien, they somehow looked a trifle pathetic and country cousin-ish. For all desert men are uneasy within the confines of a city.

Henna-dyed plaits framed their dark faces beneath white kerchiefs bound by cords of camel's-hair about their brows. Striped cloaks of sheep's-wool swung from their shoulders as they strode along with easy grace.

With me, they stopped to watch a biscuit-maker intent upon his work in his little squat box of a shop. He was a young baker through a strainer in sweeping circles upon a huge sheet of copper laid on bricks over a fire of twigs. And, behold, in a few moments he swept up a skein of threads of crisp biscuit. One of the Bedouins leaned forward and took a piece to taste. The baker handed me a portion, too, and the

Bedouin and I agreed 'twas very good.

I wandered slowly on looking into shops and khans, everywhere greeted with friendliness, despite the riots against my countrymen two days before. A few words of Arabic, a camera and a sense of humor will take an Englishwoman alone in safety through any Moslem quarter in the Nearer East. Every one is willing—nay, anxious—to be photographed; but he wants a picture of himself straight out of the camera.

In another cavern-like shop there gleamed the light of a large oven in the background, a squat box of a shop. The odor of baking bread floated out. I stepped inside, being interested in the many strangely different ways of making bread in the various countries of the East. A friendly voice invited me to be seated and I found a tiny stool.

Then there is the little mosque on the site of the house where St. Paul once stayed, lodges. As I drew near the mosque I stepped out into a tiny gallery to call the hour of player. Beneath the corrugated iron roof which grieves the eye, his voice re-echoed strangely above the din of

the bazaar and the snarls of a string of surly camels.

After a time the dreadfully inappropriate roof came to an end and the Street Called Straight ceased to be a bazaar. It passed on, always picturesque, to the Bab esh Sharqi (the Eastern Gate), near which is a factory where rows of tiny children beat out patterns on the brass-wire which Damascus is famous.

Outside, makes a strong appeal to western eyes. It is famous for its gorgeous silks and Persian rugs. Other khans, too, there are, each with a marble tank in the midst of the square open court. For in Damascus there is no lack of water.

Then there is the little mosque on the site of the house where St. Paul once stayed, lodges. As I drew near the mosque I stepped out into a tiny gallery to call the hour of player. Beneath the corrugated iron roof which grieves the eye, his voice re-echoed strangely above the din of

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Dallas Making Surveys for Future Expansion

Organizations Will Report to Committee to Aid in Making Up \$50,000,000 Program

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Surveys and investigations to determine improvements necessary to the orderly expansion of the city during the next quarter of a century are being made by more than a score of improvement leagues and civic organizations.

Their recommendations will be submitted to a committee which will make up a program expected to cost about \$50,000,000, prompt completion of which will be voted upon by the citizens.

The specific question which will be passed upon will be whether the city shall issue bonds to the extent of between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000 to pay for the municipality's share of the improvements. The balance of the cost will be borne by the property owners directly affected by the betterments.

Ready for Vote in April

Preparations for submitting the question to a vote in April have been made. All of the major features of

Economy Record at Edison Station

Weymouth Unit Makes Electricity at 1 k.w. Hour Per Pound of Coal

The new Edgar generating station of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, located at Weymouth, has established a new record for economy and is producing electricity at the rate of one kilowatt hour per pound of coal. This is said by officials to be the world's record.

The layman gets some idea of what this remarkable efficiency means when he learns that electric light plants such as are sometimes used in stores and factories, burn from five to 10 pounds of coal to produce a kilowatt hour of electricity.

Boston Edison's record, has been made on that part of the new station which runs at what is known as the normal steam pressure of 350 pounds.

The company is now also operating one turbine at 1200 pounds steam pressure. This is called the high-pressure unit and is the only one of the kind in operation in the world. It is anticipated from the results already obtained that this high-pressure unit, regular service will enable the station to produce a kilowatt hour of electricity for 95 of a pound of high-grade coal. This high-pressure installation is not a full or complete development of the high-pressure possibilities in the Edgar station and it is expected that a full development of this equipment will bring the generating records of the station down to a kilowatt hour for .90 pounds of coal.

Y. M. C. A. MEMBERSHIP PROBLEM DISCUSSED

Discussion of membership expansion problems of the Y. M. C. A. marked the all-day meeting of the New England Membership Secretaries' Association held at the Huntington Avenue branch today. The meeting opened with devotional service conducted by the Rev. Boynton Merrill, pastor of the Old South Congregational Church, followed by an address on "The Participating Membership," given by Carroll L. Chase, general secretary of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A.

George H. Spaunburgh, membership secretary of the Worcester Y. M. C. A. discussed "A Code of Service." Officers of the Association for 1926 are: George H. Spaunburgh, Worcester, president; Chester M. Bartlett, Lynn, first vice-president; Davis Rold, New Haven, second vice-president and Samuel F. Bumpus and A. W. Robinson, Boston, secretaries.

TOLEDO BANKS GAIN, AND BUILDING ACTIVE

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Indicative of Toledo's best business year is the gain of 28 per cent in bank deposits made by member banks of the Toledo Clearing House Association in 1925. Deposits increased from \$124,424,000 at the end of 1924 to \$158,791,000 at the close of 1925. Total bank debts for 1925 were \$2,477,197,700 as compared with \$2,209,291,500 for the previous year.

The building boom also contributed to Toledo's prosperity in that larger projects were under way in 1925. The \$729 structures for which permits were taken were valued at \$17,376,437, which is a gain of more than \$500,000 over 1924.

MASONS TO HONOR NEW GRAND MASTER

Frank L. Simpson, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, will be the guest of honor at the annual meeting and election of officers of the Masters and Wardens Association of the Fourth Masonic District, Jan. 23, at Young's Hotel. Membership in the association is composed of past and presiding masters and wardens of Masonic Lodges in South Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Jamaica Plain and Milton. Following the banquet and election of officers, an entertainment will be provided, previous to which Mr. Simpson is to address the gathering. William H. C. Carasco, recently appointed District Deputy Grand Master, by Mr. Simpson, is the president of the association.

MANITOBA PAPER MILL
WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 1 (Special Correspondence) — The Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., has awarded the contract for the construction of its mill at Fort Alexander, Man., to the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company, Ltd., of Winnipeg. This work will involve the expenditure of more than \$1,000,000, it is announced. The contract does not include the building of a town site, to be habited by the mill employees.

The Tulip Tree, Gorgeous in Spring



Its Rare Gray Branches of Winter Are Awakened in Spring to Brilliant Flowers With Tones of Orange That Entice the Bees.

Rare Collection of Wild Flower Prints at Horticultural Hall

Copies of Mary Vaux Walcott's Paintings Shown Under Auspices of Smithsonian Institution—Rich Field for Botany Students

A collection of wild flower pictures, reproduced in four colors from the original paintings of Mary Vaux Walcott, of Washington, has been placed on view in the Horticultural Hall for one week by the Smithsonian Institution which issues them in the first of a series of five volumes designed for and addressed to all nature lovers. Other exhibitions, likewise under the supervision of

George W. Berliner, of Columbia University, have been held at the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, the Anderson Galleries and the Union League Club in New York and the New Haven Public Library.

No attempt has been made to make a textbook with technical descriptions or to illustrate, even, all native American wild flowers. The preparation of the work has been truly a labor of love, made possible by the Institution and a group of individuals who perceived its cumulative value to posterity.

The plates are quite simply hung in one of the small lecture halls at Horticultural Hall. Visitors are invited by the Smithsonian Institution to inspect them and to study the simplified notes that interpret them. The exhibition speaks more eloquently than description could of the permanent value of the flora, the addition to its literature of this truly beautiful and authoritative work, whose printing has been so beautifully designed by William Edwin Rudge of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

It is perhaps best to look both to Mrs. Walcott's own foreword and to the statement of the institution for the purpose underlying this valuable edition which, although it is now limited to 500 copies, available to charter patrons will, it is expected, become available to schools, libraries and colleges within two years through the issuing of a second edition, lacking perhaps the sumptuousness of paper and binding of the first, but preserving perfectly the exquisite work of Mrs. Walcott.

It has long been urgent that there be a complete and authentic record of little known or inaccessible flowers as well as of those familiar to folk in more settled localities. An interesting prediction for group and individual nature study made it urgent.

The Smithsonian Institution was encouraged by its friends to undertake the preparation of such a collection. The reproduction must be perfect in color and form. There was to be considered the question of texture. Except for such remarkable lithographic plates as those of Audubon's "Birds" color plates have traditionally been printed on coated paper, known to be short-lived. It became, therefore, the intent of those concerned with making "North American Wild Flowers" that it must be not only a beautiful volume in the matter of book-making, but that, in order to secure its perpetual retention of intrinsic qualities its color plates should be printed on imperishable rag paper in a method of color printing to render duplicate indistinguishable from original.

From three to four months each year during the last decade Mrs. Walcott has spent on the trail in the Canadian Rockies, while her husband, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has continued his geological explorations over a circuitous tract of some 100 miles. It became Mrs. Walcott's aim to collect and paint only the finest specimens obtainable. Sometimes the diffused light through a timber roof made the work difficult and considerable ingenuity was required to obtain the proper combination of light and shade. Sometimes the number of sketches that could be made during a single field season was much limited because of the short lives of the blooming plants. Sometimes native flowers were seen in their perfection only two or three times during the whole season, and as they might live only far beyond the timber line, there were frequently nice problems of geographic agglomeration to be solved.

Louis J. Fish, commercial co-ordinator for the schools, points out that the experience is invaluable to the pupils. Taking them into the atmosphere of the business house it sharpens their apprehension of business practice, gives them opportunity to use what they know, proves the need of further knowledge or training and sends them back to the school keen for further work. The money received is a substantial help to numerous students.

DAIRY COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

Work of Past Year Reported Successful

Two-Week Holiday Experience Nets 1400 High School Pupils \$46,043.88

Four hundred Boston high school students earned \$46,043.88 working in Boston stores during the two weeks preceding Christmas. Pupils taking salesmanship or merchandising instruction are required to have 15 days of actual service in an approved business establishment during the year. This is usually undertaken during the business rush.

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TEXAS SPINACH RECORD

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 5 (Special)—Spinach planting in Texas broke all records for 1925 with a total of 13,350 acres, according to a report made to the United States Department of Agriculture by J. Austin Hunter, market news specialist. This exceeds by 4950 acres the record plantings of 1924, according to the report.

EIGHT TOWNS TO CELEBRATE
AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 8 (Special)—Eight Maine towns will this year celebrate their centennial. They are Carrabassett, Sebasco, Howland, Cutler, Plymouth, East Machias, Machiasport and West Machias.

OHIO SCHOOLMEN ORGANIZE CLUB

Warn of Decrease in Men Teachers—Would Make Status Attractive

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The encouragement of men to enter the teaching profession is the principal object of the newly-organized Ohio Schoolmasters' Club, according to a statement issued here by George E. Davis, principal of the Walnut Hills High School, who was chosen president at an organization meeting in Columbus.

B. F. Stanton, of Alliance, was elected vice-president and James D. Stover of Wyoming, secretary-treasurer. R. G. Jones, superintendent of schools of Cleveland, was selected to the executive committee from the northeast section of the State, and C. A. Higley of New Lexington, superintendent of schools of that city, and president of the Southeastern Ohio Schoolmasters' Club, will represent the southeastern section. Four other directors will be chosen.

Mr. Davis stated that the membership of the State Club is already 300, and that the objects are to encourage men to enter the teaching field; to improve the status of men in education; to promote educational interests in Ohio and the United States, and the cultivation of good fellowship.

"The Schoolmasters' Club," Mr. Davis said, "is convinced that it is its imperative duty to call the attention of the public to a condition facing the public schools which seems prejudicial to the best interests of the boys and girls. . . ."

"The organization views with alarm the rapid disappearance of men from the schools. . . . There is among the men preparing in our colleges and normal schools for the profession of teaching such an alarming decrease as to indicate a further drastic diminution. . . ."

"With a view mainly of remedying this situation, the Ohio Schoolmasters' Club has been organized and it invites the hearty co-operation of all organizations and individuals throughout the State who would alter this condition."

TWO COAL FIRMS IN CONSOLIDATION

Whittemore's Sons and Bur-ton-Furber Unite

Consolidation of two of the large retail coal factors of Boston became effective when the firm of John A. Whittemore's Sons purchased the entire business and capital stock of the old house of Burton-Furber Coal Company. It was learned today. This merger makes the Whittemore concern the second largest coal firm in New England, it is said.

Expansion of the business of the Whittemore firm, whose main offices are in Roslindale, began when the sons of John A. Whittemore, Donald L., John A. Jr. and Theodore, became members of the firm. The founder started the business in 1880 by carting coal from Boston retail wharves to Roslindale and West Roxbury for distribution.

When the sons took active part in the business, they established yards for serving more of the suburbs south of Boston and then opened a yard for serving Boston proper, with both bituminous and anthracite. The consolidation with the Burton-Furber concern extends the field of the Whittemore firm to the suburbs north of Boston.

No change is contemplated, it is understood, in the operation of the Burton-Furber Company, or in the personnel. The same offices will be continued at 50 Congress Street and Fletcher Burton who has been active in the management for some time will continue as a director with the new management.

FOR SWIMMING TEAM

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 8 (Special)—C. L. Brewer, director of athletics at the University of Missouri, has called for funds for a proposed Missouri swimming team. If enough interest and ability is shown, entries will be made in the Missouri Valley meet to be held in St. Louis.

PRICE AND FREIGHT ON MILK DISCUSSED

Dairymen from many districts at the meeting of the New England Milk Producers' Association at 51 Cornhill today discussed the advisability of raising the price for milk due to the fact that the Boston & Maine, the Maine Central, and Rutland railroads have served notice on an advance on freight rates for this commodity. The New York New Haven & Hartford has, as yet, made no announcement of its intention.

Richard Pattee, managing director of the association, presided at today's meeting and reiterated his statement that increased freight would add greatly to the expense of conveying milk from its originating points to markets in the large cities.

A Floral Water Carrier



The Pitcher Plant, Included in the Collection of Prints at Horticultural Hall, is Called One of the Most Unusual and Valuable Friends of Man.

Recall Days When Ladies Chose Jordan's Silks by Candle Light

Even When the Sputtering Taper Gave Way to Oil, and Later to Gas, Grande Dames Clung to the Mellow Light of the Tallow Dip to Aid Them

Shopping by candlelight, unthinkable today, was the only way to shop when darkness fell in the days when the Jordan Marsh Company, merchants of Hanover Street, were laying the foundations of their fortune that made them a dominant factor in the commercial and artistic life of Boston.

Miss Martha A. S. Shannon, a native of old Boston, told the men and women who packed the assembly hall of that organization, now celebrating its diamond jubilee, this afternoon that shopping by candlelight in those days had its advantages, as long after candles gave way to kerosene and then to gas, fashionable ladies were careful to examine their silks and satins for evening wear by the light of candles.

Pictures Store's Growth

Miss Shannon, speaker of the day, confined herself to "Boston at Jordan's," showing how the history of Boston is more or less mirrored by the history of the Jordan Marsh store.

By the use of slides she pictured Jordan's as it grew from the little shop at 168 Hanover Street to the assemblage of departments occupied at the present day, and the changing fortunes of the customers.

In 1859 the firm made an important move to a fine location in Winthrop Square, described by chroniclers of the time as a "magnificent freestone building of six stories." It was from this building that the first flag was raised in Boston when the Civil War was declared, the event witnessed by hoop-skirted ladies and frock-coated gentlemen gathered on the sidewalk before it.

Newfangled contraptions and inventions began to appear in the store one by one; a telephone, for instance, in '76, connecting with the wholesale house. The floor supervisor told this a nuisance because it was so popular. A glass show case was another, then a cash register.

After nearly 1870 a gas lamp was installed. It worked with a rope. The first electric lamp caused considerable comment among customers, unfavorable, mostly. The pneumatic cash system, operated between the retail and wholesale stores, was a sensation.

Wears Old-Time Gown

Miss E. R. Wheeler, giving a speech in the room of 1860, wore a gown made of material bought at Jordan's in the late 50s and fastened according to that same period.

The name of Miss Wheeler's family was one of the first to appear on the customers' books and has been there ever since.

Patrons roaming through the stores examining the exhibits to be found on every floor and in every department, saw beautiful brocades bought at Jordan's 40 and 50 years ago, still lustrous and beautiful scarcely to be excelled by anything shown on the counters today.

Articles of dress made of materials bought at the store reveal the long line that has been traveled by fashion and satisfy the modern man and woman. Today's fashions are much more beautiful than those of the past, when hoopskirts and wasp waists with sweeping trains were the proper things.

Tomorrow will be a regular day at the Jordan Marsh's store, with the permanent exhibits on view, but no special program until next Tuesday, which will be Boston day. Then the World's Peace Jubilee Chorus with soloists and Pat Gilmore's band will be introduced in a patriotic program.

LEAGUE'S PEACE GAINS DEPICTED

Non-Partisan Association Plans to Extend Its State Program

Congratulations on world progress toward peace, as manifested through the League of Nations, marked the annual meeting of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, Massachusetts branch, held this morning at the Twentieth Century Club. This was followed in the afternoon by plans for intensifying the work of the league that still greater ends might be secured in the year to come.

In opening the meeting Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University, chairman of the board of directors for the Massachusetts Branch said that the growth in public sentiment in favor of the League of Nations had been greater in the last year than in any previous year even among the nations that are members of the league, and is particularly notable in the United States, which is not a member.

One of the most striking evidences of this he found in the attention given to the League and its proceedings by the public press.

Leading newspapers including The Christian Science Monitor, he said, had special representatives to report the news concerning it.

Support of Public Opinion

Cubs were discussing it, and groups of men and women were studying world government as a possibility through the League. All this, he pointed out, had received its great impetus since the formation of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association.

He believed, was largely responsible for the organized work that was being done for the League of Nations and the advancement of opinion in its favor. He spoke of Locarno as an evidence of the great work the League is doing.

Based on reports made at the morning session Charles C. Bauer, national executive director, spoke in the afternoon on the program for 1926.

PROMPT ACTION HELD VITAL TO AVERT FOREST BANKRUPTCY

(Continued from Page 1)

devastation is inevitably followed by increasing costs of building material and higher and higher rents which force families accustomed to living in houses into fewer and fewer apartment rooms. This lowering of our standards of living involves many consequences for which this generation will be responsible.

The new uses for wood will tend to increase consumption. Chemical research is revealing new uses for wood. We note wood manufactured into artificial silk, tape, cotton and other fabrics. Altogether some 1,500 uses for wood are noted. As one investigator remarks, "The age of wood may still be ahead of us." In order to maintain our present standards of living and industrial facilities, a minimum production of 30,000,000,000 feet of lumber seems imperative, and even this minimum means using four times the amount of our annual growth.

The drift of the center of lumber production is quite alarming when its full significance is realized. The center of lumber production up to 1870 was in the Northeast, in 1890 in the Great Lakes region, in 1900 in the southern states. It is now rapidly shifting to the Pacific regions except the Pacific and Rocky Mountains are past their maximum production. The southern states reached their maximum production in 1909. The long step to the Pacific coast is the final shift in the migration of the lumber industry. This shifting of the center of lumber production means, among other things, higher transportation charges, higher prices and less certainty of adequate supplies.

Hardwood Depletion

During the last few years the number of Class 5 (largest) lumber mills has increased 18 per cent on the Pacific coast; the South and Lake Region lost at the same time about one-eighth of their Class 5 mills. Many southern mills are nearing the end of their cut and are either going out of business or moving to the West. "The Southern Pine Association estimates (1919) that 81.6 per cent of the southern mills will cut out their supplies in five years, 53.3 per cent in 10 years, and 99 per cent in 15 years." (Graves.)

Once the present stand of hardwood on the lower Mississippi is gone, the supply of the country must be met by second growth of inferior quality. This growth will probably not be in the lower Mississippi Valley, for much of that land is more valuable for agriculture than for forest purposes.

A forest economist in the United States Forest Service estimates that we had hardwood supplies in 1920 sufficient to last from 30 to 45 years and that the old growth hardwood would be practically gone in 1945 and that ash, yellow poplar, black walnut, red gum, hickory, and chestnut would not last that long. He also states that we are already cutting a volume of smaller sized hardwood at least as great as the total annual growth, and that very little of the second growth is left long enough to produce much clear lumber.

Within the last 80 years the average retail price of lumber has advanced 3½ times as rapidly as the index price based upon all staple commodities. The lumber cut in 1899 was 1,000,000,000 feet in 1920; the larger cut in 1899 was valued at \$35,300,000; the smaller cut in 1920 was valued at \$1,298,900,000.

Transportation Problem

In the early years of our Nation's lumber industry, transportation charges averaged \$1 to \$2 per 1000 feet. Today rail transportation cost to New England for southern lumber is \$16 per 1000 feet, and \$25 per 1000 for lumber from the Pacific coast.

As the forests become less accessible, the costs of production and distribution increase.

Eighty-five per cent of our lumber is by rail, 15 per cent by water. Three million cars are loaded annually with lumber involving a freight cost (water and rail) to the consumer of \$250,000,000. The cost of transportation across the United States is as much as our forefathers paid for first grade hardwood before the Civil War. "In many instances the cost of transportation even exceeds the costs f. o. b. mill." (Brown.)

Approximately 80 per cent of the general forest area is in the hands of private owners. About 97 per cent of the hardwood forest area is privately owned. A few large interests have enormous holdings. Their financial strength, strategic location, and far-reaching affiliations with the railroads, etc., will tend to give them, especially those in the Northwest, a greater and greater degree of control of the situation. The large part played in United States forest operations by private forest owners may be realized when it is learned that their combined operations account for from 97 to 99 per cent of the total wood cut.

The lumber interests are powerful and their influence is widespread, even to the Federal Government. Forest devastation is largely due to greed for immediate returns. The public interest seems to be given scant consideration. It is plainly a case of an apparently helpless democracy permitting a vast and vital business to run amuck. Not only is a vital national resource disappearing rapidly, but the business is geared (117,000,000,000 feet annual mill capacity—Brown,) to run four times the present speed.

The average number of forest fires during the last three years approximated 74,000 annually, covering an average of 23,000,000 acres; 78,829 forest fires occurred in 1923; 91,921 in 1925. These figures are about double those given for the three preceding years. This startling increase is due to poor disposition of forest slash on the 10,000,000 acres cut over annually and to more use of the forests by the people. Much of this menace could be eliminated by an expenditure of approximately 10 cents an acre annually, but as time goes on the fire menace far outruns our feeble protective efforts.

And Yet We Export

Although we are cutting deeply into our capital stock, and causing producing centers to shift to points distant from centers of consumption, and although we are now cutting the last stands of virgin timber, we find

no matter how prosperous it may be temporarily, it is doomed. There are a great many wood-using concerns that cannot point to five years' supply of raw material of which they are certain."

New Zealand's Action

New Zealand found it necessary, at the urgent solicitation of their builders, to stem the too rapid flow of exports of certain needed construction woods, in amounts totaling more than 2,000,000,000 feet annually. This amount in a few years would fully equip our 6,500,000 farms, suffering, just as county agents report, from a marked suspension of construction.

The question now presents itself, what are the most important steps to be taken in order at least to mitigate the effects of an already too long pursued shortsighted policy as regards our wood supplies. We submit the following steps as deserving of most serious consideration:

1. Regulate the use of the forests of the country so as to treat them as a whole and as a crop.

2. Eliminate as far as practicable the fire menace, also decay and other forest ravages.

3. Encourage private planting.

4. Encourage governmental urging of wood exports.

5. Encourage the development of forests of tropical America, and develop other foreign sources of wood supply.

S. T. Dana, one of the leading spokesmen for the United States Forest Service, stated to a United States Senate Committee in 1923: "Good intentions will not suffice. Equitable taxation will not suffice. Crude forestry will not suffice. If every owner of forest land should start tomorrow to handle it as conservatively as he knows how, or even if the Chief Forester himself were disappeared in 25 years" from the public protests noted in the Canadian press, we may soon find her following in New Zealand's footsteps in restricting lumber exports. Other countries will follow as bidding for wood supplies runs up the price beyond the native's capacity to pay. Under such circumstances money, no matter how alluring, will fail to bring the needed wood supplies to our shores.

Replanting is expensive and of minor importance in preparing for future forest crops. With adequate fire protection, careful woods operations, including slash disposal, attention given to pests, decay, and other ravages, planting, although necessary, will play a minor role.

Federal, state, and municipal agencies and a number of individuals, not large forest tract owners, are doing some planting. The real need is to impress on the large owners the need for careful operations and replanting. Some of our lumbermen are patriotic and would make sacrifices in the public interest, but they are in the minority and apparently helpless, giving too much attention to their competitors and too little to the public interest.

Forests of Tropical America

The largest and wisest step that the United States can now take in the way of providing wood supplies for the future is to investigate and facilitate the utilization of the forests of tropical America. It will take 10 or more years to make a preliminary research, to train personnel, and to promote the proper education of the community as regards the element of greed for immediate financial returns did not dominate the situation.

Regulation of forest supply is practiced by many European countries. The Scandinavian countries extend control over all private forests through a system of boards composed of private owners, the public and government officials. Even the pagan ignorots of the Philippines rigorously control private forests. They recognize property rights, but they also recognize the rights of the community as paramount. The United States Forest Service has succeeded in having enacted legislation that is in the right direction, but the steps taken are hopelessly inadequate to meet the situation.

The mere suggestion of governmental regulation of private forest supplies in this country will raise a storm of protests from forest land proprietors. This storm will be mostly to a fear of curtailment of immediate profits. As a matter of fact, the ultimate result of such a plan would mean a substantial rise in the value of practically all forest products.

As stated above, federal agencies are waging a strenuous campaign for the export of our precious remaining construction woods in amounts totaling annually more than 2,000,000,000 feet.

Philippine Experience

We may also mention that our imports from Latin America total annually more than \$1,000,000,000 in value; of this large total wood amounts to but 1 per cent. Our large wood exports to that part of the world tend to discourage local forest operations and encourage the raising of food products to compete with our own.

Our successful Philippine experi-

ence from 1900 to date points the way to a solution of tropical forest development. Forest and market conditions as noted in Latin America were almost duplicated in the Philippine Islands. Lumber in large quantities for private as well as for public construction was transported across the Pacific to the Philippines during the early years of our occupation. Today the Philippines are exporting to 15 countries large quantities of woods, some of them not believed fit to use in 1900. Present imports amount to less than 2 per cent of domestic consumption. The forests 98 per cent publicly owned, are improved by cutting. Each acre cut over on the concessions brings in a revenue to the Government of from \$10 to \$25. More than 98 per cent of the woods operated are controlled by the Forest Service. Just the reverse in the United States, where private operators cut in and slash as they please to get out 97 to 99 per cent of the total cut.

An early solution of this vital problem is not probable so long as representatives of lumber interests hold such strategic positions in Washington, and wield such powerful influence over Government action. The trusting public will continue to pay more and more for construction material, more and more rent, and crowd into more restricted quarters. But some day the indignation, protest, and drastic action will be forthcoming, and the long suffering general public will act swiftly, thoroughly and probably drastically.

Let us hope that the private operators will read the handwriting on the wall and act before an aroused public makes demands that cannot, without great loss and confusion, be executed hurriedly. It would seem the part of wisdom to get together now and arrange to treat the forests as a whole and as a crop.

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LAW PROCEDURE CHANGES ASKED

Dean of Harvard Law School Says American Code Has Become Inefficient

American legal and judicial institutions have been outdistanced by the changing conditions of the twentieth century and the present inefficiency of the courts is caused by the use of laws and procedure which are long out of date, according to Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School.

While there are grave defects in the administration of justice in all American cities, these defects are not beyond remedy, Mr. Pound believes.

The problem today, as he sees it, is to apply competent, nonpartisan research to this legal tangle that a way may be shown for sound and durable remedies.

Talks to Bankers

Discussing "The Prospect of Law and Order" in an address before the Massachusetts Bankers' Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston, Mr. Pound pointed out that the legal system of the United States has remained basically unaltered for nearly the last century, while the Nation itself has changed into a quite different political, social and economic order.

"Disregard for law, with the accompanying temporary breakdown of judicial administration is not something new by any means," he said. "Such conditions have recurred in many periods of the world's history. We can read on every page of Anglo-Saxon law the many difficulties that have been experienced in enforcing law and order. I might say that many of those whom we regard with pride as our ancestors were banished from foreign shores as malefactors who did not conform to what was then considered a proper standard of law observance.

New Order's Accomplishments

"Whenever there has been a period of transition or social change, it has carried with it a disrepect for law, or a wave of violent crime. One need only refer back to the period in this country following the Revolution when great political and social changes brought about an economic crisis that resulted in general lawlessness throughout the country.

"The whole machinery for maintaining law and order, the facilities for the detection, prosecution and punishment of crime and their penal treatment, not only anticipated the motor vehicle but functions from a rural and agricultural viewpoint.

That is the machinery which is expected to cope with the problems of a heterogeneous population in the great cities, where there is all possibility for crime, for escape, and congested court calendars. These are the problems confronting the tribunal of today."

I read in yesterday's Journal of your misfortune in losing your Christmases, may I keep you from feeling bitter and blue again this Christmas I am going to send you \$15 so you can go shopping again for yourself and little sisters. To relieve you of any feeling of obligation, let me pretend that you are my little girl. That is just for Christmas. You are too young to understand, but your dear mother will I am a convict, and am sending you this to show that for one misdeed there are a number of good ones with which for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

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PHILIPPINE TRADE ATTACHE SEES BUSY ERA FOR ISLANDS

Capt. Emilio B. Macasaet, Harvard Man and Former Army Officer, Tells of Growth in Hemp, Lumber, Copra, Sugar, and Embroidery Business

Growth in trade between the Philippines Islands, the United States and other countries is described by Capt. Emilio B. Macasaet, Philippine Commercial Attaché, for the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, who is located now in the Boston Customs House. Captain Macasaet is a graduate of Harvard, an attorney by profession, and formerly a captain in the United States Army.

Captain Macasaet is devoted to the promotion of trade between the United States and his native islands, and more particularly between the islands and Boston and Massachusetts because of his residence here. His specialty as attaché is in foreign trade and banking. He had been an adjutant in the Seventh United States Infantry, leaving the service to study law, later entering the foreign commercial service. He belongs to the Harvard Union, Harvard Business Club, Harvard International Club, Boston Importers and Exporters and the Round Table Club.

General Business Prospects

He describes business and commercial conditions, generally, in the Pacific dependencies of the United States, as being particularly promising, judging from the reports of activities in the first eight months of the year.

Business indicators in the Philippines for 1925 as a rule pointed steadily upward. Activities were at the best business year the islands have known. The total trade of the islands for the first six months of the year amounted to \$23,547,552 pesos as compared with \$16,304,057 pesos for the same period in 1924. Imports amounted to \$9,497,971 pesos in 1925's first half, while at that time in 1924 they were \$14,940,809. Exports were \$14,049,581 pesos for 1925 and \$13,363,229 in 1924.

Industrial enterprises are stable, except for a slight change in relative amount of activity for 1925 as compared with 1924. Business confidence remains fixed and good stocks had ready sale at all times.

Indicative of the steady growth in business is the reassuring growth in monetary circulation on the islands. Reports from the island to Captain Macasaet indicate that the period of encouraging trade in the island both internal and with the United States and other nationalities, seems to be assured indefinitely. Contracts are made for years in advance and industrial operations, while not especially active, are normal and every prospect of continuing to go so.

Opportunity in Hemp

The Philippines has a natural monopoly in hemp, or abaca, which is the Filipinos name it. Hemp is a native of the islands, being a product of peculiar combinations of climatic and soil conditions. Fiber produced in the East Indies, Formosa, India, the West Indies, Guatemala, and Florida in the United States has not been esteemed the equal to that of the Philippines.

Captain Macasaet says that the provinces where the best hemp grown are Leyte, Albay, Sorsogon, Samar, Davao, Camarines Sur, Misamis, Bukidnon, Camarines Norte, Agusan, Cavite and Surigao.

There are still opportunities for further developing the cultivation of hemp in the islands, and it is asserted by those who have made a study of the industry that improvements in the methods of cultivation would tend to increase very greatly the quality and the amount of the product. Large areas of land now covered by unproductive forests, it is declared, could be converted into productive hemp plantations. Within the past decade an intensive study has been made into the project of stripping the leaf from the stalk by machinery, and fiber-stripping devices are now in operation or under trial in many of the larger plantations.

Lumber Development

The lumber industry in the island is one of promising features to prospective investors. In 1903 there were but 14 saw mills at work on the islands cutting up the better kinds of domestic timber while today there are 65 large mills in active operation cutting 200,000,000 board feet of lumber, or 80 per cent of the total cut from the forests, while the more important mills and an increasing number of smaller plants are securing their logs by modern steam logging operations.

The local use of Philippine lumber has increased from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 board feet to 200,000,000 feet, while at the same time, imports have decreased from 30,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet.

The establishment of the Philippine Bureau of Forestry did much to bring about a revolution in the lumber industry in the islands. A survey was made of actual tree wealth and to what uses they could best be put. This survey showed that many millions of feet of serviceable, and often high grade, lumber was available right at home for the cutting. The development followed.

The Production of Sugar

Sugar production is one of the leading industries in the islands today, and Captain Macasaet points out that this activity has developed to the point of ranking as the greatest source of wealth in the islands, so far as exports go. The growth of the sugar industry was slow at first and confined only to the island of Luzon in the provinces near Manila, and in the Visayan Islands until it finally found one of the richest sugar lands in the world in Occidental Negros.

Today the sugar raisers in the Philippines are turning their attention to better grade article than that which has uniformly been produced. The proposition is to produce more centrifugal and less muscovado sugar. In 1919 the centrifugal process was introduced in the islands. Before that time the sugar produced was mainly of rather inferior quality. Since the modern centrifugal process of extraction was introduced about 1910, the industry has made great advances and today there are 31 modern sugar mills in the Philippines with a daily capacity of

Filipino Trade Expert



CAPT. EMILIO B. MACASAET
Philippine Commercial Attaché Situated
at Boston, Mass.

ECONOMY PLAN FOR SCHOOLS

Minneapolis Develops New Unit System of Construction

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 30 (Special Correspondence) — Plans for a complete new unit system of constructing elementary grade schools in Minneapolis, which will fulfill the educational requirements and which can be built at a cost below any yet built in this section, were submitted to the board of education by a group of educational, architectural and engineering officials of the city.

Although the present standard grade unit school of Minneapolis ranks among the first in economy of construction, the new plan would effect a saving of \$1,335,000, the report said, based on a new unit construction equivalent to one new 30-unit grade building, seating 1,200 pupils, and would likewise effect a saving in maintenance cost of \$217,75 a year for each building.

Economics proposed are reduction in area and height of classrooms, elimination of extra corridors adjacent to gymnasiums, elimination of lockers and showers and reduction in width of stairways. Removal of the seventh and eighth grades from the elementary school, the city having adopted the junior high school policy, likewise eliminates the necessity of certain requirements of English, imposed thus far, to reduce its cost.

The cost per pupil, based on 30 cents per cubic foot, for construction under the new plan, would be \$182.84, as compared with \$266.82 in building one of the recently constructed schools of the present standard type.

The latest grade school constructed in St. Paul cost \$262 per pupil, and in one of the new Chicago schools the cost was \$265 a pupil and in Milwaukee \$397, although A. C. Godward, consulting engineer, who was one of the committee to prepare the new plans, said the Chicago and Milwaukee schools provided more service than called for in the proposed designs, such as larger auditorium, gymnasium, and more equipment.

The new plan contains on the first floor 12 classrooms, one kindergarten, a large hall, a room, one special classroom, administrative offices, gymnasium with stage and instructor's room, community kitchen and teachers' luncheon room. The second floor contains 16 classrooms.

UNIVERSITY PLANS \$300,000 EXTENSION

Wisconsin's New Unit to Be Built in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30 (Special Correspondence) — The University of Wisconsin, at Madison, will soon decide on plans for the first unit of a building for its extension work in Milwaukee, to cost \$300,000. The funds for the unit have been provided.

Theodore Koenigsberg, president of the University Board of Regents, said that plans have been rounded out for a branch building of the university to cover the entire city block at State, Cedar, Sixth and Seventh streets, near the business district of the central west side. This is in the neighborhood of the proposed civic center of Milwaukee city and county, action for the construction of which was rescinded by popular vote last spring. As construction bonds for various city and county buildings were sold with the proviso that the funds be used for buildings in the civic center, the proponents of the civic center plan have hopes that the original project may be carried through in time.

The University authorities have called a conference of architects and city and county officials, for the purpose of developing plans for the first unit of the branch university building which would be likely to harmonize with those of the county and city buildings of the center.

MEDFORD BOY'S CLASS FOURTH TIME

ORONO, Me., Jan. 8 (P)—Oren F. Fraser of Medford, Mass., has been elected president of his class for the fourth time at a senior class election at UConn. It is believed that this is the first time in the history of the university that one man has held the presidency of his class for four years. Fraser was captain of last year's football team.

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General Business Prospects

He describes business and commercial conditions, generally, in the Pacific dependencies of the United States, as being particularly promising, judging from the reports of activities in the first eight months of the year.

Business indicators in the Philippines for 1925 as a rule pointed steadily upward. Activities were at the best business year the islands have known. The total trade of the islands for the first six months of the year amounted to \$23,547,552 pesos as compared with \$16,304,057 pesos for the same period in 1924. Imports amounted to \$9,497,971 pesos in 1925's first half, while at that time in 1924 they were \$14,940,809. Exports were \$14,049,581 pesos for 1925 and \$13,363,229 in 1924.

Industrial enterprises are stable, except for a slight change in relative amount of activity for 1925 as compared with 1924. Business confidence remains fixed and good stocks had ready sale at all times.

Indicative of the steady growth in business is the reassuring growth in monetary circulation on the islands. Reports from the island to Captain Macasaet indicate that the period of encouraging trade in the island both internal and with the United States and other nationalities, seems to be assured indefinitely. Contracts are made for years in advance and industrial operations, while not especially active, are normal and every prospect of continuing to go so.

Opportunity in Hemp

The Philippines has a natural monopoly in hemp, or abaca, which is the Filipinos name it. Hemp is a native of the islands, being a product of peculiar combinations of climatic and soil conditions. Fiber produced in the East Indies, Formosa, India, the West Indies, Guatemala, and Florida in the United States has not been esteemed the equal to that of the Philippines.

Captain Macasaet says that the provinces where the best hemp grown are Leyte, Albay, Sorsogon, Samar, Davao, Camarines Sur, Misamis, Bukidnon, Camarines Norte, Agusan, Cavite and Surigao.

There are still opportunities for further developing the cultivation of hemp in the islands, and it is asserted by those who have made a study of the industry that improvements in the methods of cultivation would tend to increase very greatly the quality and the amount of the product. Large areas of land now covered by unproductive forests, it is declared, could be converted into productive hemp plantations. Within the past decade an intensive study has been made into the project of stripping the leaf from the stalk by machinery, and fiber-stripping devices are now in operation or under trial in many of the larger plantations.

The development followed.

The Production of Sugar

Sugar production is one of the leading industries in the islands today, and Captain Macasaet points out that this activity has developed to the point of ranking as the greatest source of wealth in the islands, so far as exports go. The growth of the sugar industry was slow at first and confined only to the island of Luzon in the provinces near Manila, and in the Visayan Islands until it finally found one of the richest sugar lands in the world in Occidental Negros.

Today the sugar raisers in the Philippines are turning their attention to better grade article than that which has uniformly been produced. The proposition is to produce more centrifugal and less muscovado sugar. In 1919 the centrifugal process was introduced in the islands. Before that time the sugar produced was mainly of rather inferior quality. Since the modern centrifugal process of extraction was introduced about 1910, the industry has made great advances and today there are 31 modern sugar mills in the Philippines with a daily capacity of

PORT OF BOSTON IMPORTS MOUNT

Jump \$70,642,000 in Value
for Year—Total Duties
Increase \$6,629,000

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 8 (Special)—To take care of the unexpectedly large increase in enrollment this year at the University of New Hampshire, three new men have been appointed to the faculty, to begin this term—Dr. Aloph G. Ekdahl to be assistant professor of education, William E. Troy instructor in English, Arthur N. Lawrence assistant in animal husbandry and superintendent of live stock.

Dr. Ekdahl received his A. B. and A. M. at Clark University and his Ph. D. at Ohio State. He has had five years' successful teaching experience at Ohio State University and at Syracuse. He comes to assist Professor Wellman and Dr. Mangin in the department of education, from Harvard, where he has been carrying on research in educational psychology.

On Dec. 23, 1923, Mr. O'Connell was reappointed by Governor Cox as such clerk for a term of five years. At that time he was 75 years of age. On July 15, 1925, the retirement board voted to retire Mr. O'Connell from active service because he was 70 years of age. In consequence of the action of the board, the auditor and treasurer of the city of Boston refused to certify Mr. O'Connell's name on the salary list.

Is Public Officer

After defining the duties of a public officer, Chief Justice Rugg who wrote the opinion of the court says:

"Tried by all these tests, the petitioner is a public officer and not an employee. He is appointed by the Governor for a term of five years. His salary is fixed by statute. He has power to appoint assistant clerks for whose official acts he is responsible and whom he may remove. He is required to be present at all sessions of the court, to keep a record of all its proceedings and to execute all records, books, and papers, pertaining to or filed in his office."

"He also may make and issue writs and processes, tax bills of costs and receive fines, forfeitures, fees, and costs. A bond is executed for the faithful performance of his duties. He may receive complaints respecting crimes and issue warrants, search warrants and summonses touching crime. He is required to account for and pay over to the city treasurer money received by him and is empowered also to make requisition for necessary funds to a limited amount from the city treasurer. He is removable on sufficient cause when required by the public good, by the Supreme Court.

Other Cases Cited

"It is too clear for discussion that the performance of these duties is not that of an employee but of a public officer clothed with official functions of a highly important nature. Under the authority of Attorney-General vs. Tillingshast, and the numerous cases collected and reviewed, the petitioner is an officer and not an employee... There is nothing in the statute which indicates that its purpose was to include public officers. Members of the judiciary and public officers."

"The exemption, exception of members of the judiciary, doubtless was inserted in deference to the constitutional requirement that judicial officers shall hold their offices during good behavior. Such an exception cannot overcome the consistently uniform use of the word 'employees' elsewhere throughout the statute as describing persons subject to its provisions."

"Mr. O'Connell now will receive his salary, which has been held up for several months.

MUSIC

Marie Kurenko

Marie Kurenko, Russian coloratura soprano, gave her first Boston recital last night in Symphony Hall, assisted by Myron Jacobson, pianist, and John Amadeo, flutist. The program: "Mio caro bene," Handel; "Santa Maria," Gordigiani; Wiegenlied, and aria from "Entführung aus dem Serail"; Mozart; "Sylvan Rundelay" from "The Snow-Maiden"; Rimsky-Korsakoff; a song by Tchaikovsky; Rondo from "A Life for the Tsar"; Glinka; "Shadow Dance" from "Dinorah"; Meyerbeer; "Maria's Wiegenlied," Reiger; "Sérénade Francaise," Leoncavallo; "Regrets de Manon," from Massenet's "Manon"; Berceuse, Gounod; "Mad Scene" from "Lucia," Donizetti.

Russian soprano are as scarce as German tenors. Mme. Kurenko is the first of her species we have heard who was able to give much pleasure by her singing. Her voice is light, full of rare beauty and wide range.

Her control is expert and her forte of extraordinary finish, and for an ornamental soprano her intonation is of unusual purity.

Although rightly classified as a coloratura soprano, Mme. Kurenko has apparently a strong predilection for cradle songs. And rightly so, for she sings them both effectively and artistically.

Naturally she was particularly successful in the Russian items. To Rimsky's roundelay she gave the precisely appropriate fairy-tale atmosphere. A strong dramatic sense was revealed in some of the operatic numbers, especially in the Manon air.

Mme. Kurenko introduced one novelty of platform method when she used a word-sheet to assist her in the singing of the Mozart aria. This music, except as a vocal exercise, seemed rather ill-suited to the singer to begin with, and frequent reference words in the middle of decorative passages did not help the illusion.

The audience was of good size and its applause brought many encores.

L. A. S.

Marjorie Meyer

Marjorie Meyer gave a song recital last night in Jordan Hall. She was assisted by Walter Goldfein, piano accompanist, and E. Aldrich Dobson, flutist. The program: Debussy, "Recl. Canto Di Mare"; Schumann, "Widmung"; Dvorak, "Ringt ist der Wald so stumm und still"; Mahler, "Ablösung in Sonnen" and "Das er dische Leben"; Brahms, "Der Schmied"; Gould, "April"; "The Bee," a melody of Revolutionary times, harmonized by Endicott; Dobson, "Legend of the Waterfall" and "Song of the Open." Arturo Toscanini, conductor.

Eight luncheons are scheduled extending to April 15, when Dr. John H. Finley, of the New York Times, is expected to be the speaker. Dr. Finley was originally scheduled to address the chamber members in the previous series of luncheons which ended Jan. 7, but was unable to be present at the time.

The schedule follows:

Feb. 4, Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, on "Public Utilities and the Public"; Feb. 11, Dr. Charles R. Brown, dean of the Yale Divinity School, on "Abraham Lincoln"; Feb. 18, Henry E. Endicott, professor of the Cleveland School of Art; "Art in Industry"; March 11, John J. Carty, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, on "Electrical Communication"; March 25, Merle Thorpe, editor of Nation's Business, on "The Song of the Open."

New Gold for Old Now Found in the Bret Harte Country

Columbia, Calif. Special Correspondence
HERE lies the end of the rainbow, the pot of gold sunk deep amid the granite crags and washed-out coulees where rough men gathered and made romance while they took millions from the rougher earth. The Bret Harte and Mark Twain country, it is called, and it is a wide, warm, mountain country, smelling of tarweed and chaparral that have grown over the Sierras where miners once washed away the earth in their search for gold.

It is an old country, as the West knows it, one place still left with the savor of the days of '49. It is given up to the past, except for a few places where great syndicates are taking gold from the hills by modern methods. There are few times now when stories of marvelous "finds" come down from the mountains. Once the third largest city in California was in that district. That was Columbia, a brave, boisterous city of 18,000 people, of whom usually but a dozen were women. The men came and went, made their fortunes or failed and departed. A few stayed and are still there, a part of the 300 that now form the town. But there are still left the great iron doors that closed the buildings, green with age but strong still, humped by massive bars.

They were brought around the Horn, those doors, and they cost \$125 a piece. They are at the record of the hardness of life in the town and a monument to former prosperity. Stores all had them, and even the dwelling places and about the streets of this place now there are rotting adobe walls supporting at odd angles the great streets of iron behind which millions of dollars in gold dust were weighed out.

Weighing the Gold

Tom Conlin is the man who used to weigh the gold. Over his scales passed something between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000. No one knows how much of the precious dust was carried away unweighed. The old scales are still there, as is the building where the Wells-Fargo Company had their offices from which the valuable freight was shipped. Conlon had the honor of weighing first of all the biggest nugget ever mined in that district. It was a prize worth \$10,000.

Columbia has also the oldest fire apparatus in the State. It was brought around the Horn from Boston in '49 and has been used in the town ever since. The old hand pumps were originally built for Papeete, but that city couldn't pay for the elaborate silver and brass ornamentation and the painted insects of Neptune and his court that adorn the engine. So Columbia took it. There were men and to spare to man it in times of emergency then, but not so long since, when need arose, a hurry-call had to be sent to Sonora, four miles away, for men to work the pumps. There is gold yet in the town, but it is the gold of memories and the gold of the great fruit on the pear trees that drop over the sagging walls of the streets.

Bret Harte Country

The Bret Harte country really starts somewhere near Stockton. In his "Ia Hollow of the Hills," Bret Harte speaks of it as "the terminus of the stage route and the divergence of others by boat and rail." It was the village then, a sharp contrast to the modern which is an industrial and agricultural center. Stockton figures also in "An Episode of Fiddletown" and "Tennessee's Pardon."

Over the hills from Stockton lies the country of the Stanislaus River, where Bret Harte's famous society met and over in here lie Melones, Slumgullion, Jackass Hill, Roaring Camp, Tuttletown, Jimtown, Sonora, Poverty Hill, Squabletton, Black Leg Gulch, Coarse Gold, Chino Camp, Big Oak Flat, Buck Meadows and Angel's. There is a long list of them and each name tells its own tale.

Where Mark Twain Swapped Yarns

At Tuttletown Mark Twain used to trade when he lived with his friends, the Gillis family, on Jackass Hill. Nothing is left now of the town itself but an old inn and the stone store with its great hinged doors of iron. Mark Twain lived just over a hill from here and used to drift in here of evenings to "swap yarns" and listen to the talk of gold that drifted down from the hills.

It was from Jackass Hill that Mark Twain started out on a prospecting trip with a friend into the country above Angel's. It was wet and dismal weather and the two young fellows found it hard work. Mark Twain's job was to carry buckets of water from a stream while his friend "panned." Disgusted at last, the two men threw down their pan filled with earth, staked a 20-day claim notice.

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story of "Tennessee's Pardon." Bret Harte himself lived there and now there is a small sign on the place telling of its past history. The cabin was built by an Irish wheelwright who came early into that country. He brought with him his most cherished possession, a blue rose which still blooms by the door.

This is truly California's region of romance. It is warmed by old memories of its vigorous youth and kept green in the tales of men known to all. It is a silent, sunny country now, with pear orchards beginning to spread fanwise across the tops of the hills, pear orchards that are loaded down with new gold for old places.

on the spot where they were and struck for the warmth and human comfort of Angel's Camp. They drifted into a drawing fellow there who told Mark Twain the famous story of Jim Smiley and his jumping frog. This was the first story with which Mark Twain found national success.

But on the abandoned mining claim two wanderers chanced to come. The

Development of Irrigation Works May Be Key to Tribesmen's Amity

TANGIER, Dec. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Few people know that some 12 years ago, soon after the French assumed a protectorate over

pay a big price for this block of land, but the scheme had to be dropped, it being impossible to arrange any sort of reasonable terms with all the many native proprietors.

No systematic survey was made to determine how many acres in all could have been irrigated—agricultural projects were only a side-issue—but experts believe that it is reasonable to suppose that if the irrigation works were continued westward a vast amount of land south of the Rifian range would be found irrigable by the waters of the Sebou and its tributaries.

The tribes which inhabit these parts have always been a source of trouble and expense to the French, and but for their jealousy have succeeded in his endeavors. Many of these dissident tribes having surrendered, it is held in Tangier that the moment is opportune for the Government to start a survey, especially as the posts along the line are in a much better position than formerly to secure immunity from outside interference, while the works are in progress.

If, it were decided to proceed with the project the benefit would be immediate both to the French and Spaniards as well as to the Rifians, for a large number of the last named would be employed

who would doubtless prefer earning good wages to fighting; and this would make it extremely difficult for Abd-el-Krim to keep sufficient forces in the field.

The late offensive is said to have

cost France something like £4,000,000 a month and it is pointed out that a small portion of this sum would have sufficed for a permanent construction which, as the native landowners would have had the value of their properties enhanced, would insure loyalty and contentment instead of sheer rebellion.

Founded in 1875

The Royal Geographical Society of Portugal was founded in 1875, at the time, or shortly after, the great movement in the natural scientific world that brought about the establishment of geographical institutes and societies, and general attention was turned to the west and unknown regions of Africa.

The names of Livingston, Stanley and Cameron urged the world to fresh expeditions and investigations; and in 1876 it was due to the efforts of the Geographical Society of Lisbon that the first extensive contributions were made to the interior of Africa, from coast to coast, by the Portuguese explorers Serpa Pinto, Brito Capello and later by Roberto Ivens.

King Luis I and King Carlos were both enthusiastic patrons of the Portuguese Geographical Society and helped toward the foundation of the Colonial School attached to it, which is a preparatory college for functionaries for the colonies, and the Colonial and Ethnographical Museum. This museum is composed of three enormous rooms, one of which is used for conferences and will hold 3,000 people. In this room precious relics of the past, when the Portuguese were the greatest navigators of the world, are to be seen, as well as exhibits of the four chief colonial products; cocoa, coffee, cotton and rubber.

Besides this measure which is considered the Administration's bill on this legislative demand about 750 other bills have been introduced proposing public structures in various cities. The total expenditure called for by these bills is approximately \$350,000,000, more than double that called for in the Elliott measure.

The Administration, as evidenced in the Elliott bill, considers it in keeping with its program of economy to fix a lump sum for this work and place the control of the new construction in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General. Senators and representatives in general prefer the old method of such legislation, separate bills for each project and every man for himself and what he can get.

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Opéra-Comique and a Singer

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York Jan. 5
OPERA-COMIQUE and grand operas are simply two different things, as anybody would be forced to admit who assisted at a couple of musical meetings held here last evening. For the first thing, there was "Carmenita and the Soldier," presented at the Jolson Theater by the men and women of Dr. Dantchenko's Russian company. Nothing could be more positively in the rational frame of drama than that. Quaint was the picture, to be sure, but in a truly historic way. For the stage was absolutely Greek—relative to an Aristotelian finish. The piece was an adaptation of "Carmen." And what of the title personage? She was to all appearances merely one of the general group of figures, distinguished by no particular of dress, but only by emphasis of position. And what of that obtrusive, though absolutely indispensable character of Micaela? She stood precisely where Euripides must have placed her in the chorus. No longer a blue-gowned annoyance to the eye and a shrill-toned desperation to the ear, she was a symbol, a decorative idea, introduced for contrast, relief and balance. And Don José? Instead of being a general in a corporal's uniform, he was the common soldier that the story intends him to be. And the music? Perfectly co-ordinated with the action; no concert in costume, but a play with words sung and situations orchestrally sustained.

For the second thing, there was the recital given by Miss Dusolina Giannini, soprano, under the management of Daniel Mayer at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Mayer is, and always has been, as remarkable for searching out musical novelties as is the Muscovite impresario at Jolson's; though his quest is for new talent, whereas Mr. Dantchenko's is for new method. Not to dwell on that aspect of the matter, Miss Giannini, at the time the Russians were beginning the second act of their "Carmenita" synthesis, walked upon the platform of Carnegie Hall, with Frank La Forge, the pianist, to present an aria by Verdi. The troupe of Russians was performing to an audience of moderate size. This one vocalist was coming forward to the applause of something very like a capacity house. An organized team in the one case, an individual in the other. And when the solo soprano began to sing "Pan-pace" from "La Forza del Destino," there was no denying that in the scheme of civilization the opera star has a rightful place. This single voice reached heights of emotion that no expertly drilled ensemble ever got together could begin to attain.

So let the Russian opera-comique continue its charming illustrations and its profitable instruction. But let nobody fancy that great opera ought to be, or believe that it ever will be, rehabilitated on the doctrine of the crowd as hero. Saying this is leaving out of account the deserts of Mme. Baklanova, who took the chief feminine part at Jolson's, and even those of Miss Giannini, who sang in what is now Mr. Simon's Music Hall. Mme. Baklanova has done a magnificent tour of duty with the Russians, impersonating Lysistrata, La Pérolle, Mile, Lange and Carmenita. She struck the Greek keynote in the piece by Aristophanes at the outset, and she has retained her relation to it all the way through. As for Miss Giannini, she is one of the first voices of the day, without doubt, speaking of now and here. Historic comparisons had better, perhaps, be delayed until after the singer has herself made some history.

W. P. T.

Popular Program by Portland Orchestra

PORLAND, Ore., Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The first of the season's all-popular programs was played last night by the Portland Symphony Orchestra at the public auditorium. Capacity attendance has come to be a regular feature of the symphony concerts now, and the demand for seats has been on the increase rather than the decrease, after the novelty of the new conductor commenced to wear off. Mr. van Hoogstraten had planned to give a tone poem of Richard Strauss, which was, but was forced to substitute Liszt's "Les Préludes."

Mr. van Hoogstraten has been constantly conducting experiments on

the tastes of the rank and file of the music-looter in Portland. His programs thus far have been representative of nearly every standard orchestral form. The Brahms fourth symphony, an extremely difficult piece to present on the Pacific coast, which he played at a former concert, was as well received as the familiar "New World" symphony of Dvořák, given last night. The feature of the

On Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 was heard the seventh regular symphony pro-

Film Version of 'Der Rosenkavalier'

Vienna, Dec. 8

Special Correspondence

"SOON the première of the film version of 'Der Rosenkavalier' will take place," Herr Ludwig Nenz, the dramaturg of the Pan Film Company, Vienna, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently. "No, it will not take place in Vienna. Dresden has been

and Valentin de Zubiaurre, are shown and the Casson galleries in Copley Square. It is a different Spain that these painters bring to us from that of Zuluaga. There is not the adorning satin and lace, the fascination of dark-eyed ladies to attract the visitor. For the Zubiaurres are not conventional in that way. A subject matter that is more true to life, the native, less sophisticated, appeals to us.

They have remained more securely upon each definite part of the Basque community in which they live. The simplicity and ruggedness of life, the oblivion to the outside world, the absorption in the daily occupation and merry making, the complete detachment from a style of living that is alien to them, it is these aspects of that life revealed to us in these pictures that are appealing. There is a unity in the vast picture of things, that comes not merely by the force of the style of the artists, as in the case of Zuluaga, but from an understanding of emotional background of the lives of the people that are represented in the pictures.

These artists isolate them, bring them for the moment into the foreground and present them with every bit of dignity, no matter how menial their job. Each one is in a moment of thoughtfulness, a philosopher; one amus, another grim, a third cynical. Their faces are drawn with exposure to the wind and sun. There is calm in the performance of whatever their occupation. And always the somewhat darkened background of Spanish landscape rolling on endlessly, mysteriously in the distance. It is essential to an understanding of the strange quiet and heaviness that characterizes the Basque peasant.

Perhaps the paintings by the Zubiaurres are more valuable from the literary side than from the point of view of what we are coming to call artistic. They are not concerned with new theories of arrangement, new modes of "expression," they have accepted a certain style of drawing that suits their need. It is a style that is adapted to illustration, or decoration. It is conventional. In the matter of color they turn to the somber hues occasionally coming forward with a fine passage of golden yellow, or red. Placed incidentally in many of the pictures are some magnificently painted pieces of still-life.

Lezcano is the other exhibitor from Spain now showing his things at the Rossiter studios on Beacon Street, Boston. This painter concerns himself entirely with landscape. His opportunity for the artist in the sun-bathing landscape, the little towns hovering off in the distant hills, the pale yellow and green dissolving in the intense sunlight! Lezcano succeeds in bringing us a breath of old Spain, as the catalogue assures us. Segovia and Pedraza and Toledo, the clusters of stucco houses, the church towers, the vastness and loneliness—there is indeed much to paint in Spain.

Richard Crooks as soloist, the composer has a special feeling for the Saxon capital is which several of his best works were first produced. Dresden State Opera has five Strauss premières to its credit: "Feuersnot" (1901), "Salomé" (1905), "Elektra" (1909), "Der Rosenkavalier" (1911) and "Intermezzo" (1924).

"Both Dr. Richard Strauss and Hugo von Hofmannsthal have expressed great pleasure with the film.

They have both worked hard also to make it a success. Dr. Strauss has composed some lovely new music, which will not be heard before the first performance, and Herr Hofmannsthal has helped to alter the story for the film atelier.

"Much of the story has been altered. We have been able to include outdoor scenes such as a drive through the Wachau near the Danube, a fete in the Prater, and scenes taken in the grounds of the Schönbrunn Castle and the Belvedere.

"Yes, we have spent an enormous sum on the film, which took about five months to complete. We brought both French players and operators from Paris and had to engage many local players. Soon after the Dresden première the film is due for release at the Tivoli picture house in London. There are no arrangements for the United States as yet."

Boston Exhibits by Spanish Painters

Spanish-loving Boston welcomes two exhibitions of pictures by painters from Spain this week. The canvases by the two brothers, Ramon

and Richard Crooks and his singing

of three familiar and variously styled arias, little need be said, for the exceptional beauty of tone and artistry possessed by this young tenor are well known.

Detroit Symphony Plays Gallico's "Euphorion"

DETROIT, Jan. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The Detroit Symphony Orchestra claimed considerable attention during the holidays. On Dec. 27 a brilliant performance of "The Mes-

ter's 'Les Préludes' was admirably played. Mr. van Hoogstraten brought forth the three leading themes with unusual decision. The contrapuntal merging of the second and third themes, with the rapid recapitulation toward the close, was vivid and emphatic. Here again the brass section was in excellent form, the strident staccato passages with remarkable accuracy. The "Valse Triste" was given a quiet reading, especially conducive to the proper projection of the programmatic content. The "Air for the G String" and Grainger's "Irish Tune" were graciously done.

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The universal favorite, the "New World" symphony, received little more than a modicum of applause, compared with the "Préludes." However, the large movement, with the English horn solo played by the veteran Ferdinand Starké, was warmly greeted.

Richard Crooks and his singing

of three familiar and variously styled arias, little need be said, for the exceptional beauty of tone and artistry possessed by this young tenor are well known.

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CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORLAND, ME.

Hoff-Schroeder's

"Denver's Greatest Cafeteria"

FROM OUR FARM TO YOU

CONCORD, N. H.

Concord, New Hampshire

LUNCH OR FEAST

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FLORIDA HOTELS AND RESORTS



MIAMI

MIAMI

"The World's Greatest Winter Resort"
The city which is breaking records for business progress

There's a Reason

It's the combination of climate, beautiful scenery, outdoor sports and business opportunity.

100-Million dollars worth of new buildings and other improvements have been made this year.

Banks deposits increased from \$4,600,000 in 1924 to \$200,000,000 in 1925.

Transportation—This problem being solved by:

The double tracking of the Florida East Coast Railway;

The extending of the Seaboard Airline Railway to Miami;

The increase in both the size and number of passenger steamships from New York by Clyde Steamship Co.

The addition of Admiral Steamship service from New York;

The Merchants and Miners Steamship "Berkshire" from Philadelphia;

The P. & O. Steamship Line to Nassau;

The Baltimore & Carolina Steamship Co. from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Many through trains will be run between the principal northern cities and through sleepers from those cities not served by the Dixie Highway along the East Coast of Florida is being placed in fine condition and there will be no detours this winter.

Hotel Accommodations:
46 new hotels open this season—making a total of 180 houses of new construction, making a total of 693. Five thousand residences will take rooms. Rates commensurate with accommodations furnished. Unlimited variety permits wide range of selection. Special information bureaus to assist you.

Miami expects to entertain 800,000 visitors this winter and she has never failed to please her guests.

Write for free handbook with full information.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

IN THE TROPICAL ZONE OF FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE



The San Jose Hotel

His fine new million-dollar hotel is only an overnight railway journey from northern cities, located in the first of the greater developments as you enter Florida.

Its situation is superb—a twenty-foot bluff overlooking the Johns River—in a spot where winter forgets and is forgotten—amid scenes of the most beautiful tropical growth.

A block or two away from the hotel is the whole Donald Ross Golf Course, the grounds of which is the San Jose Country Club.

In equipment, service, cuisine—in everything that conduces to the necessity, comfort and convenience of its guests, the San Jose Hotel equals

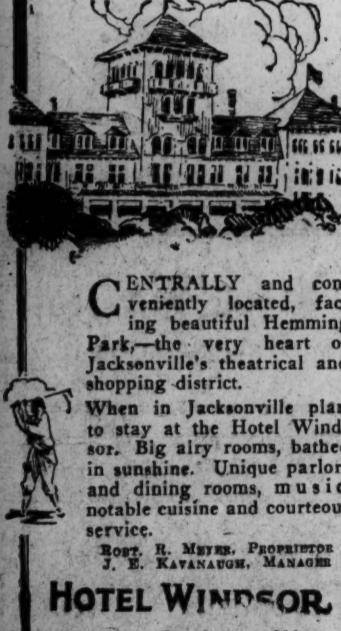
For vigorous sport or restful relaxation; for outdoor pastime or social activities; for pleasure or business, the management of the San Jose Hotel extends to you a cordial welcome.

Manager—CHARLES A. JOHNSON Open January 1st, 1926

Write for booklet N. N.

SAN JOSE HOTEL, Jacksonville, Florida

GREATER PALM BEACH



Greater Palm Beach

—where successful people meet to play and fashion the nation's optimism.

For literature address Greater Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce, 222 Chamber of Commerce Building, West Palm Beach, Florida.

Greater Palm Beach "Where Winter Spends the Winter"

CENTRALLY and conveniently located, facing beautiful Hemming Park—the very heart of Jacksonville's theatrical and shopping district.

When in Jacksonville plan to stay at the Hotel Windsor. Big airy rooms, bathed in sunshine. Unique parlors and dining rooms, music, notable cuisine and courteous service.

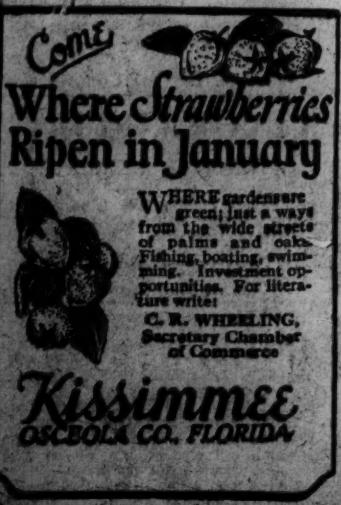
Bert H. Myers, Proprietor J. E. KATANAHU, Manager

HOTEL WINDSOR

Jacksonville

Florida

KISSIMMEE



Not for a Million Dollars

"As I sit writing this, a delicious warm sunbeam slants across my desk, a balmy breeze gently rustles my paper."

"I glance up to behold the sparkling waters of the Manatee River with boats, boats, boats."

"Laughing palms sway in the breeze beneath my window—some to the links, some to the beach, some to the sand, some to the fruit laden gardens, in which Bradenton leads the West Coast."

"Gentle palms sway in the breeze beneath my window—some to the links, some to the beach, some to the sand, some to the fruit laden gardens, in which Bradenton leads the West Coast."

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No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.
Is within short distance of Churches, Theatres and Shopping District.
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Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone our protection is assured.
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Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.
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Main Entrance 18 Chandler Street, Boston
Five minutes walk to Theatre and Shopping District, Public Garden and Back Bay Railway Station. One Block to large Garage.
Rooms with private bath, one person, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day, \$14, \$15 and \$18 per week. Rooms with private bath, two persons, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 per day, \$15, \$21, \$24 and \$30 per week.
(Booklet on request.)
No Extra Charge for Twin Beds
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Here are three hotels catering to every clientele in which the traveler may find his every wish gratified.

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Tastefully appointed throughout but a few steps from the leading theaters, shops and clubs.

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New hotel now building. Open 1927.
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Hotel Beaconsfield
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For Comfort Service, Location
A few suites available for Winter Occupancy
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

One of Brookline's Best
BRANDON HALL
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A residential hotel where you may rent furnished or unfurnished suites of two, three or more rooms for permanent or transient occupancy. American plan. Why pay more for comfort when every comfort awaits you here!
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The Charlesgate
Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence. Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and comfortable furniture for permanent and transient occupancy. Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay. Located corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.
Ownership Management of HERBERT G. SUMMERS

HOTEL MINERVA
Opposite Christian Science Church
BOSTON NEW HOTEL
Furnished and equipped throughout with an eye to comfort and convenience. Suites, 1 person, \$3 and \$4. Double, 2 persons, \$4, \$5, \$6 and \$7. Special rates for west or longer. All rooms with bath and telephone. **Cafe MINERVA** Under same management HARRY C. DEMETER

Hotel Bellevue
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Next to State House
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CHICAGO

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CHICAGO
SHERIDAN ROAD at ARGYLE
A Home for a Day or Permanently
Three blocks from a Christian Science church

BEAUTIFUL SOLARIUM

Our spacious Solarium for dances, card parties and luncheons will appeal to both sexes. We specialize in Wedding Breakfasts and dinners. Our food is of the best obtainable, is prepared by expert Chefs, and is famed for its tastiness.

All the rooms are good sized, light and airy, attractively furnished and comfortable. A few desirable hotel rooms and kitchenette apartments now available at reduced winter rates. For further information phone Sunnyside 7000.

Quiet—Smart
An Ultra-fine Hotel

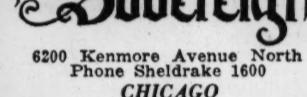
Away from the clatter of downtown, Hotel Sovereign, Chicago, offers luxurious quiet coupled with smart elegance. One of the show places of Chicago, in a neighborhood of fine homes, Hotel Sovereign is but 20 minutes from the shopping and business center of the city. Overlooking Lake Michigan, Hotel Sovereign is a modern hotel which insures every known hotel comfort... and a service which is the name "Sovereign" implies.

Write for illustrated booklet Let it tell its own story of the 60-foot swimming pool, the unequalled cuisine, and other advantages offered by this ultra-fine Chicago Hotel.

Address: ALBERT F. GIDDINGS, Resident Manager

4300 Clarandon Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Rates: \$2.50 per day and up.

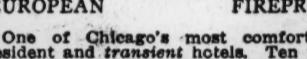

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of many business men and their families when selecting a type of transport or residential facilities. At this distinctive hotel "Service and a Smile" is a feature. A short distance from centers of business and pleasure. Popular with ladies traveling alone.

FRANK H. ABBOTT & SON under the direction of Karl F. Abbott

Commonwealth Ave at Dartmouth St.


VENDOME
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The Choice

One of the most comfortable

resident and transient hotels. Ten minutes walk to shops and theaters.

Room and bath \$3.00 per day.

No Extra Charge for Twin Beds

GEO. B. STAVERS, Resident Manager

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The Virginia
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EUROPEAN FIREPROOF

One of Chicago's most comfortable

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walk to shops and theaters.

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HOTEL PURITAN
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The Distinctive

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one of the most hospitable

hotels in the world.

FRANK S. ANDREWS Mgr.

Send for our Booklet with its Guide to Historic Boston.

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Just the Place for Rest or Recreation

Spend This

Winter at

The Weldon
GREENFIELD, MASS.

All Winter Sports Featured

Make up a party of two, four or more for a weekend or longer stay.

Winter Booklets and Special Rates (Fireproof). J. Tennyson Seller, Mgr.

WINTHROP ARMS HOTEL AND CLIFF HOUSE

WINTHROP HIGHLANDS MASS

Offer Very Low Winter Rates

Cater to select family trade.

Steam heat always comfortable.

Many in every room.

Both Hotel Under direct management of W. F. WALKER Tel. Ocean 0340

21 Minutes to Boston Tel. Ocean 0340

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Winchendon, Mass.

All Winter Sports

featured within 300 feet of Tavern on hill.

Catering exclusively to the commercial and tourist public at reasonable prices.

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COR. Main and Pynchon Streets SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Sample Room and Garage

Located in the Center of Springfield, Theater and Business District JOHN K. JOY, Mgr.

CONCORD, New Hampshire

Home of

Eagle Hotel

75 miles from Boston

100 miles from White Mountains

You Can Plan Your

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from the Hotel and Travel Advertisements in The Christian

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C. S. SANBORN Landlord

Ye Colonial Inn

Open all the year for permanent or transient guests. In historic old

CONCORD, MASS.

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Telephone Concord 460

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HOTEL VIRGINIA

Long Beach California

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S Magnificent Resort

Hotel. Superbly situated overlooking the blue Pacific. Only 20 miles from Los Angeles. Completely refurnished and redecorated throughout.

Thirty golf courses within an hour by motor. Privileges of the Virginia Golf and Country Club to guests. A table that is renowned the country over.

Magnificent ballroom. Hotel Virginia 40-piece orchestra. American plan. Write for beautifully illustrated folder.

G. M. BURBANK, Manager.

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BEAUTIFUL SOLARIUM

Our spacious Solarium for dances, card parties and luncheons will appeal to both sexes. We specialize in Wedding Breakfasts and dinners. Our food is of the best obtainable, is prepared by expert Chefs, and is famed for its tastiness.

Three blocks from a Christian Science church

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STOCK MARKET EXPERIENCES SHARP BREAK

Reserve Bank Rate Rise
Is an Unsettling
Influence

NEW YORK. Jan. 8 (AP)—A flood of selling orders, released by professional traders, broke upon the floor of the Stock Exchange at the opening of today's market as a result of the unexpected increase in the reserve rate of the Federal Reserve re-discount hour.

Prices were carried down¹ to 4 points when strong buying support arrived, and about half of the initial losses were recovered before the end of the first hour.

Another period of weakness developed around noon with the result that Woolworth was carried down 34 points, followed by a score of others 3 to 5 points, but buying orders again appeared, and another rally started in the early afternoon.

The afternoon market was rather unsettled, the sharpest losses taking place in such stocks as Poms, See's, Rosenthal, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, all off 4 points or more.

Maintenance of the 4 per cent rate for call money acted as a stabilizing influence. Bullion operations were not affecting the market, however, and general strength also being shown by a fair assortment of other issues.

There was considerable divergence of opinion as to the effect of the high interest rates on the movement of stock prices, but commission houses generally urged caution in making commitments at this time, particularly in the highly speculative issues.

Speculative interest in the foreign exchanges was divided between a drop of nearly 5 points to 3.84½ cents in French francs and a 10-point rally in Danish kroner to 48.8 cents on the establishment of new \$40,000,000 Danish loan. Demand sterling held firm at 1.84½%.

Lower bond prices today expressed the investment community's initial reaction to the long-awaited advance in the New York Federal Reserve bank rate of 3½ per cent. Liquidation did not reach serious proportions in the early dealings although trading was unsettled by the implications of tighter money and credit conditions during the day.

The most noticeable effect upon the market was the abrupt decline in a few speculative rail and oil issues which had recently been accumulated on the theory that the strain on the market would be relieved. D. L. Lawrence & Hudson convertible fs and Chesapeake & Ohio convertible fs reflected 2 points or more and early losses also were recorded by New Haven 6s, Peoria & Eastern income 4s, Denver & Rio Grande 5s, Skelly Oil 6½s and Sinclair 6s.

Numerous weak spots also cropped out in the public utility group and reflected the market's decided shift to the Liberty Bond position. A strong demand developed, however, for Norfolk & Western convertible fs and Virginia-Carolina Chemical 7½s, which sold at new top prices.

MIAMI PLANNING BIG BOND ISSUE IN 1926 FOR IMPROVEMENTS

MIAMI. Jan. 8—This city is planning to issue bonds, approximating \$12,250,000 in 1926. Its citizens have voted to keep pace with expansion. As with the entire State of Florida, one of the chief problems has been transportation, in one form or another.

The municipality controls and administers the docks, etc., and is tentatively appropriating \$1,000,000 for additional wharves and warehouses as well as setting aside \$1,600,000, which will be paid to the Federal Government for harbor improvement. Miami is bettering the money for this work, but it will require the expected congressional appropriation.

Water plant extension calls for \$600,000 street widening \$2,200,000, sewers \$450,000, bridges \$1,800,000 and the high pressure water system \$750,000.

The city's budget, Dec. 1, 1925, totaled \$14,200,000, of which \$500,000 never bonded. Assessed valuation (60 per cent of total) approximated \$750,000,000, while the tax rate was 15 mills.

DENMARK OBTAINS A \$40,000,000 CREDIT WITH BANKERS TRUST

NEW YORK. Jan. 8—The National Bank of Denmark has established with the Bankers Trust Company a \$40,000,000 one-year revolving credit to take the place of a \$40,000,000 credit established for the last year. It is understood that the terms of the credit are more favorable than for last year.

The purpose of the new credit is to furnish the National Bank of Denmark with foreign balances sufficient to insure success of the exchange stabilization program in which the bank is co-operating with the Government.

LONDON. Jan. 8—A group of British banks, headed by the Hammarskjold Bank, has granted the Danish National Bank £3,000,000 credit good during 1926.

BOSTON BANKS SHOW GAINS IN DEPOSITS

The leading Boston banks have uniformly made striking gains in deposits between the controller's statement on Sept. 23, 1925, and Dec. 31, 1925. The following tabulation shows how the largest six institutions stood on those respective dates:

Dec. 31, 1925. Last Week.
First National ... \$2,000,000
Nat'l Shawmut ... 185,510,248
Oil Co'v'nt Trust ... 170,421,634
Atlantic Nat'l ... 180,571,571
State St. Trust ... 62,482,455
Merchants Nat'l ... 57,328,316

BOARDS OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN. Jan. 8—The Reichsbank's controller's statement (in Reichsbanks) follows:

This week. Last Week.
Silver and coin ... \$2,000,000
Gold reserves ... 1,200,000,000
Oil in bks ... 96,600,000
Bk ex cheques ... 1,740,100,000
Other assets ... 839,500,000
Reichsbank capital ... 2,500,400,000

2,625,000,000

54,149,123

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Sales High Low Jan. 8 Jan. 7 Sales High Low Jan. 8 Jan. 7

100 *Abbot ... 72½ 72½ 72½ 74½ 5600 Int Nickel ... 45½ 44½ 45½ 45½

100 Adams Ex ... 162 162 162 108½ 5600 Int Paper ... 45½ 44½ 45½ 45½

100 Ady-Ru pf ... 97½ 97½ 97½ 108½ 5600 Int Paper ... 45½ 44½ 45½ 45½

100 Ahumada ... 87½ 87½ 87½ 9 5100 Jordan Mot. ... 50½ 49 50½ 51½

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LIVE-STOCK PRICES SHOW GOOD GAINS

Rise in Hogs Almost Spectacular—Heifer and Lamb Demand Good

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (Special)—Fresh dressed meat prices found a good market, and prices in all branches of the live stock trade worked higher.

Yearling steers and fat sheep stock ad-

vanced 15 to 25 cents, light heifers up considerably more. Heavy steers finished no better than steady yearlings having supplanted the latter in the matter of bringing a grade for the premium.

The premium in hogs, amounting to 70 to 90 cents, was almost spectacular—the development of broad shipper and local demand. Hog prices as the week closed were the highest since early in October, the top on 100-pound sack at \$1.75, while the average cost had advanced almost to \$1.2. Only a few weeks ago the average daily cost locally fell below \$1.05.

Pat lambs advanced 25 cents, selling rates ranging from \$1.10 to \$1.20. Lambs were considerably larger than the corresponding week a year earlier, although cattle and hogs are running numerically smaller than a year ago.

Steers Generally Strong

Fed steers of all representative weights topped at \$1.50. Relatively few sold above \$1.1, however, few steer good enough to bring \$1.50 bulkhead arriving. A spread of \$0.10-\$0.50 took most of the steer crop, which has been made almost exclusively on new corn.

Killers are getting comparatively little orders. The recent scarcity of yearlings probably represents a decision on the part of finishers to employ longer feeding periods, the country having liquidated many qualified light steers 20 to 30 days ago. Killers and feeders dealers are competing for meaty common dressed steers, the dearth of finishing material remaining pronounced, although broad enough to satisfy a laggard country.

Most thin steers are going out at \$76.80, prices which are \$1.10 higher than a year ago. She stock generally worked higher, selling actively. Light heifers were not bad, but caked, stimulated by lively demand from steer dealers. Buils lost \$0.10, and vealers \$1. packers paying \$1.20/13, shippers \$1.30-\$1.40 at the week's close.

Good Gain in Hog Prices

Butcher hogs scaling 200 pounds sold upward to \$1.20 as the week closed, similar kinds during the middle of December going at \$1.10. The cost to the packer was \$1.05, the Christmas trade went at \$1.40-\$1.60, but \$1.15-\$1.20 was paid during the week under review, when pigs sold upward to \$1.3 and packing sows brought \$0.60-\$0.80. Approximately 187,000 hogs were marketed during the first four days of the calendar week as compared with 223,000 in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Southern well-finished lambs averaging 90 pounds sold upward to \$1.6, but the general market extended to 100 pounds, lambs scaling 95 pounds upward turned at \$1.50-\$1.55. Finishers paid upward to \$1.65 but took most of the country supply at \$1.50-\$1.55, these being suitable for either feeding or shearing.

Fat ewes showing finish brought \$8.00-\$9.00, mostly 170 to 200 pounds going at \$7.50-\$8.00. Yearling wethers after last week's sharp decline came back 50 cents, going at \$12.50.

The number of Colorado lambs shows expansion, killers getting most of the intermountain lambs, however, direct.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate 5% 4%
Outstanding paper 6% 6%
Year money 4% 4%
Customers' com'l loans 4% 4%
Individual com'l. loans 4% 4%
Last year 4% 4%

Bar silver in New York \$85.00
Bar silver in London \$85.00
Bar gold in London \$84.10±d \$101.00±d
Mexican dollars 52¢ 52¢

Clearing House Flarees
Boston, New York
Exchanges \$75,000,000 \$1,163,000,000

Year ago today \$1,000,000

Total 119,000,000

Year ago today 23,000,000

F. B. bank credit \$82,278 90,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days 3% 6/31

90 days 3% 6/34

1 months 3% 6/32

5 months 3% 6/33

6 months 4% 6/34

Non-bank and private bank
in general 4% per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Austria 4%

Bulgaria 6%

Croatia 4%

Czechoslovakia 4%

Denmark 4%

Spain 4%

Greece 6% 1/2

Australia 4%

Prague 6%

Richmond 6%

San Francisco 3%

Riga 8

St. Louis 4%

Amsterdam 5%

Sofia 10

Athens 6%

Stockholm 4%

Bombay 3%

Buenos Aires 4%

Calcutta 6%

Vienna 5%

Berlin 10

Foreign Exchange Rate

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Last Current Previous Parity
Demand 4.14% 4.14% 4.8648
Call 4.14% 4.14% 4.8648
French francs 0.3871% 0.3871% 4.8648
Belgian francs 0.4532% 0.4532% 1.183
Swiss francs 1.1832% 1.1832% 1.183
Dollar 0.42% 0.42% 1.183
Marks 2.281 2.281 2.281
Holland 4.021 4.021 4.021
Sweden 2.281 2.281 2.281
Norway 2.038 2.038 2.038
Denmark 2.490 2.478 2.478
Spain 1.146 1.152 1.152
Portugal 0.558 0.558 0.558
Greece 0.133% 0.133% 0.133%
Australia 0.14% 0.14% 0.14%
New Zealand 0.14% 0.14% 0.14%
Brazil 1.475 1.475 1.475
Poland 1.300 1.300 1.300
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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition of the Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space five lines.

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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
General Real Estate and Insurance
Mortgage Loans and Financing
Correspondence Solicited
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Telephone Stand by 2335
Represented by EDMUND MARTI
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California, U.S.A.

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NEW ORLEANS LA.—"EASTLAWN"—Desirable house with attractive surroundings; superior accommodations and excellent table. 2014 Marigny St.

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SALARIED POSITIONS, \$3,000 to \$25,000, executive, technical, administrative, engineering, sales, advertising, public relations, financial, accounting, etc., all lines. Under-signed will negotiate preliminaries through a correspondence service, no an employment agency. Established firm. Send name and address only for particulars.
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COCKER SPANIELS FOR SALE.
Blue roan, black, and black and white dogs; some puppies; all show and field trials; also puppies always available. Apply Owner, W. A. FRENCH, Hill Cottage, Loughborough, Essex, England.

CORSET MAKERS
MRS. J. B. MORRILL
Corset Maker
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
206 Fifth Avenue, New York
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LINGERIE
PARIS, FRANCE—Beautiful hand-made underclothes and lace; dresses and coats direct from maker; buyer; wholesale price; clients called on if desired; catalogues on request. **MILLES SAURIN**, 108 cours de Vincennes.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
PARIS VICINITY—Moderate. May receive a few paying guests; house in villa near garden facing park; garage; school facilities; 20 minutes from center Paris. 6 lire des chambres. Address: France. Phone Bandeau 20-57.

Local Classified
OTHER THAN UNITED STATES
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only, Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines; minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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MM. LOUIS ROUBAUD will receive a few paying guests; house in villa near the outskirts of Paris; good train service. 8 Chemin des Vallières, Sevres-Ville d'Avray, Paris. Address: France. Telephone: Ville d'Avray 36-86.

FRENCH RIVIERA—Near Roquebrune House, 22 Rue Rossini; paying guest received; moderate. **MISS MCNELL**, AND GREENWELL.

FLORENCE, ITALY
MISS MUIRHEAD, 11 Viale Mazzini, Florence; paying guests.

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ITALY, winter season, Pensione Vinci Borghese; summer season from 1 June to 15 August; North Italy.

BOARD FOR STUDENTS
FRANCE—Vicinity Paris—Girl students appreciative of French home life; French and other accomplishments at "Sylvabell," charmingly situated on the outskirts of Paris, near Paris. Address: Mme. ANTOINE, 10 Rue des Damess Marie, Villa d'Avray.

FRENCH LESSONS
PARIS, FRANCE—French taught by the French system. **MISS GENEVIEVE**, 30 Boulevard d'Iéna, Neuilly sur Seine. Tel. Wagner 38-61.

CHEMISTS DEMAND
LISTING OF ALIENS

Journal Avers "Visitors" Under-bidding Americans

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Registration of aliens to protect the Nation's chemists from invasion by trained workers from abroad is urged by Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, the official journal of the American Chemical Society. Foreign nations, it is asserted, have a surplus of natural scientists who, evading the immigration law, are crowding the native-born chemists out of positions.

The economic welfare of the American chemist, it is declared, is threatened by the foreigner, who is willing to work for less pay. The journal, of which Dr. Harrison E. Howe is editor, offers to aid chemists whose places are endangered by aliens residing in the United States in violation of the immigration act.

"In our effort to provide reasonable protection for the materials required by our chemical industry and for the finished products of that industry," says the journal, "it is beginning to appear that we have overlooked the protection of the most vital element in the success of the industry, namely, the trained scientific worker."

FEDERAL AID SOUGHT
FOR YORKTOWN SITES

NEXT NEWPORT, N.Y., Dec. 28 (Special Correspondence)—A bill for the acquisition of historic sites at Yorktown, the spots to be designated by appropriate markers and linked with a system of improved highways, will be introduced in Congress by S. O. Bland (D.), Representative from Virginia, as the result of a confer-

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Pretty and Useful Gifts
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Established in the Toilet
DAYMARD'S
80 & 82 Pinxton Rd., Nr. Sloane Sq., S.W. 1
Close Thursdays 1.0 Open Saturdays
Ken. 4300

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LOUIS CLAVIERE
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Erian-le-Bain Monten French Riviera
Quai Hélène (Casino) 1 Ave Boyer

THE ENGLISH SHOP

AUGUSTE MAHIEU, Proprietor
24 Rue Saint-Augustin (near Opera)
Phone: Gutenberg 10-55

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3 Normalmstorg Stockholm
Cable "Ala, Stockholm" Tel. 3961

SWITZERLAND

EMY NYQUIST
Haidressing
3 Nybrogatan 3 Tel. 6. 8722

DRESSMAKER

MADAME DORNAC
18 Rue Royale Phone: Central 41-01

PARIS, FRANCE

Facing sea on beautiful Garonne Bay; sunny gardens, terrace, comfortable lounges, central heating throughout.
ENGLISH MANAGEMENT

NICE

HOVNANIAN & CO.
Builders & Contractors
Along the French Riviera

Entrance to Avenue de la Victoire
or 2 Boulevard Victor Hugo

Phones: 37-37, 40-73, 40-74, 72-09 Inter 18

PARIS, FRANCE

14 Rue Macarrani, Nice
A easy and hospitable Tearoom opposite the American Church.
LUNCH—TEA—CATERING

PARIS, FRANCE

14 Rue Elysées 02-38

L A M B E R T

Shirtmaker
84 Faubourg St. Honoré en face de l'Elysée

Mashuillows Uneda Biscuits Peanut Butter

AMERICAN ALL KINDS

G. B. LEWIS

12 Rue de Ste. Madeline

Cream of Wheat—Maple Syrup—Confectionery, etc. Gutenberg 22-07

3 Rue du Mont-Thabor

HOTEL DUMINY

A moderate priced family hotel, centrally located; bath, hot and cold running water; central heating; private entrance; every convenience. Tel. Gutenberg 29-57.

MARY

6 Rue de Castelnau (Madeline)

We cater to those desiring carefully and conveniently prepared meals (lunch, dinner, etc.) and sandwiches (all kinds, blinis, soups, casseroles, cornets, stockings and children's dresses). "We want to please you."

A. MIRAL HOTEL

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CHEMISTS DEMAND

LISTING OF ALIENS

Journal Avers "Visitors" Under-bidding Americans

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Registration of aliens to protect the Nation's chemists from invasion by trained workers from abroad is urged by Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, the official journal of the American Chemical Society. Foreign nations, it is asserted, have a surplus of natural scientists who, evading the immigration law, are crowding the native-born chemists out of positions.

The economic welfare of the American chemist, it is declared, is threatened by the foreigner, who is willing to work for less pay. The journal, of which Dr. Harrison E. Howe is editor, offers to aid chemists whose places are endangered by aliens residing in the United States in violation of the immigration act.

"In our effort to provide reasonable protection for the materials required by our chemical industry and for the finished products of that industry," says the journal, "it is beginning to appear that we have overlooked the protection of the most vital element in the success of the industry, namely, the trained scientific worker."

FEDERAL AID SOUGHT
FOR YORKTOWN SITES

NEXT NEWPORT, N.Y., Dec. 28 (Special Correspondence)—A bill for the acquisition of historic sites at Yorktown, the spots to be designated by appropriate markers and linked with a system of improved highways, will be introduced in Congress by S. O. Bland (D.), Representative from Virginia, as the result of a confer-

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FRENCH RIVIERA

QUEENSLAND'S TWENTY-THIRD PARLIAMENT ENTERS RECESS

Government Had Three Premiers in Last Nine Months of Session—Labor Wields Big Influence—Endowment Bill Rejected

BRISBANE, Queensl., Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The State Parliament has finished its legislative work and gone into recess. If nothing unexpected happens it will be in a state of suspended animation until May next, when it will expire by effluxion of time. Queensland parliaments usually have a life of three years and the present one is the twenty-third to have been elected since Queensland was granted responsible government in 1859.

The final session of the current Parliament was ended earlier than it otherwise would have been because of the fact that a federal election campaign was in progress and the state legislators were desirous of taking part in it, on behalf of their respective parties. Although its actual legislative achievement has been below the average, one or two of the measures passed into law have been of considerable importance and the session has been a momentous one in other respects.

For the first time in Queensland's history three successive premiers have been at the head of affairs in the course of one Parliament, and the changes all took place within nine months. On Dec. 1 last E. G. Theodore resigned the premiership because he was to be a candidate for the Federal Parliament. He was succeeded by W. N. Gillies, who retained the leadership of the Government until a few days before the close of the session, when he resigned on his acceptance of a position as a lay member of the Board of Trade and Arbitration. His successor, W. McCormack, was actually in charge of the Legislative Assembly for only two sitting days before it went into recess.

Financial Missions

The contrast between the personal qualities of Mr. Theodore and Mr. Gillies was so marked as to make it a theme of general comment. Mr. Theodore, during his term of office as Premier of Queensland, had had occasion twice to visit England and the United States on financial missions.

On the first occasion he encountered the strong hostility of a powerful section of London's financial magnates, who took exception to certain legislation which the Labor-controlled Government of Queensland had enacted, and which was considered to savor of a repudiation of contractual obligations as affecting the pastoral lessees in Queensland. In consequence of this, Mr. Theodore failed to secure the loan money he desired in London, though subsequently he succeeded in borrowing the required amount in the United States.

On his second visit to London about three years later, it was for the purpose of arranging for the conversion of expiring loans amounting to £25,000,000, and, although the difficulties confronting him seemed almost insuperable, his mission was a striking success. The record of both these undertakings enhanced Mr. Theodore's reputation as an able financier and a tactful negotiator. He also showed undoubted capacity as a party leader by the manner in which he was able to reconcile the differences which frequently threatened trouble between the extremists and the moderates in the Labor Party.

Concessions to Strikers

This concession, Mr. Gillies, was a man of similar qualifications. While Mr. Theodore often gave an impression of coldness and taciturnity, Mr. Gillies was kindly natured and anxious to please everyone, if it was at all possible. When the big railway strike developed, although he made a feeble show of resistance to the claims of the men, he finally conceded them in full, only to find that what seemed to be the easiest way out had the effect of raising a fresh crop of worries and perplexities. When an opportunity came for him to take a comfortable position on the Board of Trade and Arbitration he eagerly seized it as a refuge from political turmoil.

Mr. McCormack, whom the Labor caucus selected as Premier and party leader in place of Mr. Gillies, is regarded as approaching more closely to the Theodore type. Home Secretary and Minister for Lands, he has proved himself capable, conscientious and thorough, as well as sympathetic and fair-minded. He has a forceful personality, and time and opportunity will soon demonstrate whether he will approach at all closely to the ideal in leadership.

Endowment Plan Rejected

Prominent in the program submitted at the opening of the session was a child endowment bill which was generally recognized as highly desirable from a humanitarian point of view. It, however, was never introduced because of the strike of railway employees which occurred before the session was very far advanced and led the Government to abandon its child endowment scheme for financial reasons.

When the Government, in its desire to appease the railway men, decided to submit the bill again by Oct. weekly, it felt compelled to make the same increase generally to workers in all trades and industries governed by arbitration court awards. In the face of this additional charge on industry, apparently, the Government did not feel justified in making further calls on the employers such as the child endowment scheme which have imposed.

Watching Operation

Among the most important of the measures passed during the session just closed were five bills all dealing with the organization of agricultural industry and particularly with the marketing of the various products of the soil. There previously had been an "Act of Parliament" operation under which the creation of pools for the disposal of primary products in a systematized way was provided for. Experience, however, had shown the need for an alteration of the system in some important matters of detail.

Reorganization Proposed

The chief change to be brought about under the amending bills involves the adoption of a scheme of reorganization under which a pool may be formed for each distinct

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CONCORD, N. H., 11 Prince St.—Furnished room, single, \$15; double \$17. Telephone 6116.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1926

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EDITORIALS

Opposition interposed recently by some of the students in a college in New York to the requirement that they participate in the course in military training provided for all male undergraduates has served to call the attention of the public to the subject, as a whole, as it affects many public and preparatory

schools and many of the colleges and universities. As might have been expected, the opportunity has been presented for the expression of extreme opinions, both as to the propriety and wisdom of making such courses compulsory, and as to the alleged impropriety of even permitting under any circumstances, the teaching of military tactics to the boys and young men. It is easy at such times to express extravagant conclusions in support of one's beliefs, or prejudices, or convictions, or whatever they may be, even though it may be found difficult to substantiate these by the production of convincing facts.

In a recent issue of a well-known American weekly there appeared a cartoon representing what is unmistakably a United States Army officer, clothed in his distinguishing regiments, admonishing a quite young schoolboy to realize that "there is no such thing as militarism in America." The youngster, himself carrying a knapsack, a helmet, a rifle equipped with a naked bayonet, and several books purporting to be treatises upon military training, while standing near another volume marked "The Next War," appears to be regarding his mentor with some surprise. He seems to be asking, "What is it all about?" As represented, the query is no doubt a pertinent one, all things considered. But the question remains unanswered.

Perhaps the answer is not to be found thus easily. Assuming that there is more truth in the words sarcastically imputed to the caricatured army officer than at first indicated, it may be said with all seriousness that there is no such thing as militarism, as that term is generally understood, in the United States. Americans have clung tenaciously to that belief, and few are ready to admit that they have been laboring under a mere satisfying delusion. If this has been true in the past, surely it is doubly true in these days when there remains a vivid and revolting memory of the horrors which unrestrained militarism brought to the people of almost the whole world. They have learned, in contemplation of the events which followed the holocaust of 1914, to shun even the appearance of militarism.

This is not an indication of retrogression, neither does it place a conscientiously protesting Nation among those who are willing to declare, but not to defend, their rights. It indicates, rather, that out of the turmoil of strife and suffering there has come a realization that right, in itself, is not a negative or passive quality or state of consciousness, but that it is assertive, insistent, affirmative and substantial. The people of the whole world are gaining a better and clearer concept of this self-evident proposition. They have learned, at least in part, that war can, by no known means or method, be glorified as such.

But even with this realization it may be that the question raised by the protesting New York undergraduates has not been answered. There may still be a valid and convincing defense of the system against which they arrayed themselves, not as pacifists merely, but in the assertion of what they probably deemed an inherent right to devote their time and efforts while in college to the pursuit of those studies which they might choose to select, always, of course, within the range of the curriculum provided. The answer, then, may be found to be to leave to the individual student the privilege of participating in military training exercises in both college and preparatory school. It has been insisted, as is well known, that the system of tactics provided supplies a method of disciplinary training that is invaluable. One wonders if this postulate can be convincingly denied.

Conceding, as may reasonably be done in the present state of human thought, the necessity of providing for proper and wise military training, it can hardly be said that the schools and colleges offer no proper place for such teaching. But there is need of the observance of wise counsels, even if these dictate limitations which may assume the proportions of circumscribing inhibitions. There is an unmistakable tendency among the avowed defenders of militarism to insist upon the inclusion of teachings against which the considerate and the sensitive revolt. It should not be forgotten that those who, under the cover of subsidies, provide the manual for such instruction, do not attempt to make of such teaching a simple pastime or a mere exercise in physical training. A perusal of the texts and directions provided leaves the impression that the graduate who has been trained in the full course offered will regard the opportunity to exhibit his skill and prowess as one which he should not be denied.

A provincial railway through the length of British Columbia, as long as from London to Edinburgh, should be a handsome gift to encourage private enterprise. Canada's most westerly Province is apparently prepared to award the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to an approved syndicate of British or

American capitalists. In return, the favored new owners would be required to extend the railway from Fort George, into the Peace River district, about 200 miles northeast. The extension would pass through some richly endowed, but undeveloped, country.

Part of the new line through the Rocky Mountains would be costly to build, but it would tap natural resources, which are popularly regarded in Canada as an absolute treasure trove, particularly in high-grade coal deposits. The main object of the railway extension would be, however, to link up the Pacific Great Eastern Railway with an existing line in the Peace River country, the Edmonton & Dunvegan Railway, which is owned by the Province of Alberta. As an addi-

tional inducement to private enterprise to build this connecting link between the provinces, and to operate the new line through to Vancouver, when it is finished, the British Columbia Legislature has set aside over 16,000,000 acres of land to be given away with the railway.

The generosity of British Columbia's offer would seem to be such that cautious investors may wonder why there has been delay in going ahead with the project. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company operates the present railway in the Peace River district, from Edmonton to the terminus at Grand Prairie, under agreement with the Province of Alberta. It is understood that British Columbia offered the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an endeavor to interest that great transportation concern in the plan to bring more Alberta grain through to Vancouver for shipment overseas. Surely, it would seem, if the project were commercially feasible, the Canadian Pacific Railway would be the likeliest concern to undertake the extension from Grand Prairie to the present northern terminus of the line which British Columbia is prepared to hand over to approved applicants.

Perhaps the prime ministers of Alberta and British Columbia are finding the way to overcome some obstacles which seem to have tended to discourage the enterprise so far. The valuable natural resources in northern Alberta are at present owned by the Dominion. Alberta cannot offer very much to induce railway builders to put in the connecting link until the control of natural resources has been transferred from the Dominion to the provincial authorities.

Then there are existing routes on the Canadian National Railways to be considered. The Canadian National Railways lines through the Yellowhead Pass, to Prince Rupert and Vancouver, are eminently suitable for grain transportation. They are built on an easy grade, and it might cost less to link up the line in the Peace River country with the Canadian National Railways west of Edmonton, than to build through the mountains to Fort George and the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Co-operation between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways would be one possible solution, to give the grain growers of the Peace River the desired outlet to the Pacific coast. In the meanwhile, there is already an increasing diversion of Canadian grain from the prairie provinces, west of Moose Jaw in Saskatchewan, to Vancouver, for export to the Orient, and through the Panama Canal to Europe. British Columbia's prospects of increasing maritime commerce are promising, even though no suitable applicant is found to accept the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Fifty years ago, or in 1876, the United States took first official cognizance of the forestry

Facing the Problem of the Forests

problem by appointing a special agent to study timber conditions. This marked, specifically, the beginning of what has come to be known as the forest conservation policy, now nurtured and furthered by the Forest Service and allied associations, among which is the American Tree Association. Even before that time serious thought was taken regarding the need, at some future date, of preserving the national timber supplies. William Penn had decreed that for every five acres of forest land cleared one acre be left in its natural state. Connecticut had, by ordinance, forbidden the removal of timber from the township in which it grew, on the theory that any commercializing of the product would be detrimental to the public welfare. The more or less ineffective Timber Culture Act had been passed in 1873. Its operation did not mark any really progressive step in conservation or in encouraging the cultivation of trees in treeless sections.

The present year marks the semi-centennial period of the beginning of a determined effort to assert the economic independence of the United States in respect to its present and future timber supplies. Yet despite this directed activity in behalf of conservation and reasonable use, the frontier line of the forests has gradually but steadily receded, and with it the acreage of timber-producing land has diminished. It is admitted, even by those who are most hopeful of the success of the efforts being made to arouse public thought to a realization of the economic crisis that now seems to be inevitable, that the American forest areas are being depleted four and one-half times faster than they are being replenished and restored. This does not signify that no consistent effort is being made to stem the tide of destruction, but rather that in spite of this destruction, due to industrial and commercial demands and the waste caused by fires and other risks, has not been appreciably checked.

In this issue of the Monitor there is published a most comprehensive survey of the timber problem in the United States. The author of the article, Col. George P. Ahearn of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation, is recognized as an authority upon the subject discussed. In a foreword commenting upon Colonel Ahearn's observations and conclusions, Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, himself a deep student of the subject of conservation, says the article should be read by every man and woman who has the interest of the next generation at heart. Colonel Ahearn tells us that, unless drastic and effective steps are taken, the American people face inevitable bankruptcy so far as an adequate timber supply is concerned.

It is made to appear that despite all the effort which has been made to awaken the people to realization of the impending economic crisis which is declared to be inevitable, conservation lags while the exploiters of a priceless national asset drive their mills farther and farther into the receding forests. It is a pertinent question, in view of these admitted facts, why the exportation of timber in large quantities should longer be permitted. The demands for home consumption, so called, are greater than ever before. It is shown that while the lumber-cut in the United States was a billion feet smaller in 1920 than in 1899, the value of the product of the earlier year was \$385,300,000, while that of the smaller cut in 1920 was \$1,298,900,000.

Statistics show that approximately 80 per cent of the general forest area in the United States is in the hands of private owners, and that about 97 per cent of the hardwood forest area is thus controlled. As indicating the control of these powerful financial interests, it is shown that their combined operations account for 97 to 99 per cent of the total timber cut annually. It is not greatly to the disadvantage of those thus interested that the forest line is rapidly receding from the centers of population and from the commercial markets. The consumer is the one actually affected. He pays the freight. Today the rail transportation cost to New England on lumber from mills in the southern states is \$16 per thousand feet, while the freight from Pacific Coast mills is \$25 per thousand. At an earlier period the transportation charges on lumber consumed in the United States are shown to have averaged between \$1 and \$3 per thousand feet.

It would seem not at all unreasonable, under conditions shown to exist, to inquire particularly into the policy so long prevailing which encourages, rather than limits, the exportation of lumber and timber. It appears that even the bureaus and agencies of the Federal Government are encouraging this trade, which amounts to approximately 2,000,000,000 feet annually. It would require no particular argument to prove that the competition of foreign buyers makes possible the levying of an increased tribute from American consumers. Reasonable restriction of this export trade, or, if necessary, a complete embargo, might check the waste which has so long continued.

Opponents of the national prohibition law profess to have discovered what they term a

Prohibition, Property, and Crime

"crime wave" in the large cities of the United States, and they are quite sure that the cause of these crime manifestations is a disrespect for law engendered by the Volstead Act. "The law against making or selling liquor," they assert, "is not fully enforced. Therefore, the example set by the violators of that law provokes the commission of all sorts of crimes by persons who, but for prohibition, would have been law-abiding citizens." This highly ingenious theory has been seized upon by the professional wets as a reason why the Congress should amend the Volstead Act so as to make legal the sale of the alcoholic beverages known as "light wines and beers," and their friends in the House and Senate are voicing protests against the existing law and its enforcement.

Following the example of the anti-prohibition forces, it should not be at all surprising if the infinitesimally small number of persons who believe in what they call Communism were to unite in a demand for the abolishment of the institution of private property because it is made the occasion of many crimes. Why do burglars break in and steal? To get property, of course. Why do forgers, thieves, pickpockets, and bandits ply their trades? For the same reason. They are all trying to get property that belongs to someone else. Now if only the laws for the protection of property were repealed, a long list of crimes that keep the police and courts busy would cease. Property provokes criminal acts. Clearly, the remedy is to abolish property.

Nor is it in the sphere of criminal law alone that an immense saving to the public could be effected by repealing all laws creating property rights. There is the great army of lawyers, busily engaged in litigation revolving around some species of property. There is all the expense of judges and jurymen in the civil courts. Abolish property rights and everybody would be as happy and prosperous as they were in Russia in the early days of the Soviet régime.

The wets, who spend one half of their time asserting that enforcement of the prohibition law deprives them of their rights and liberties, and the other half in claiming that the law is not enforced and that there is more drinking now than before 1920, should be logical and join the Communists in their protest against private property. Why not? If the existence of bootleggers, moonshiners and rumrunners proves that prohibition is a failure, then the multitude of crimes against property shows that the laws for its protection are an incitement to wrongdoing.

Editorial Notes

It is an encyclopedic number which the Los Angeles Times has published as a tribute to forty years of progress—manifested both by itself and its home city. Issued as the midwinter number, it represents the fortieth such yearly venture, the first having been published on Jan. 1, 1886; and it is said that in public office or high in the business circles of Los Angeles today are several men who, as paper boys in those long ago days, trudged up and down the narrow streets of the old pueblo, selling it. In those forty years the Times and Los Angeles have grown up together, as may be realized from the fact that in 1880, six years before this first midwinter number was published, the population of the city was not greatly over 10,000. Today the estimated population for 1925 is well over 1,000,000, with nearly 275,000 pupils in the public schools, a gain of almost 20,000 for the year.

Chasing the sun across the top of the world is not a pastime which is likely to prove popular in the immediate future, but it is the purpose aimed at by the Detroit Aviation Society's Arctic airplane expedition, when it takes off from Point Barrow, Alaska, in a couple of months. The thought of it is really fascinating. This is how Capt. G. H. Wilkins, leader of the venture, has put it: "If we start in the morning from Point Barrow and keep on flying, we should reach the geographic pole at midnight. The sun at that time will just about touch the horizon and immediately begin to rise again. We will lose twelve hours in that instant when we cross the North Pole. In other words, it will be both morning and afternoon." This sounds like the next best thing to racing the earth around the sun.

The boat seemed to be laboring uphill against a molten sea. The night drummed by in jet procession. And in the morning we went up on deck and were startled to incredulity to see Ireland risen coldly out of the limpid coast water. The new sunlight splashed and spangled the noiseless rilling water, and dawn purples and cobalts grained it.

The sea bubbled into minute and elaborate golden crests as the morning stirred it, white hands of foam thrust out of the sea, golden where the sunlight caught them. The land was crystal clear and without sound, being yet distant. It passed us in hills and shadowed headlands, in empty bays and unwalked promontories, all in pale green and purple, as still as though the reflections of another world.

There were the chill little fields and the white cottages speckled in the corners of them, like standing white cattle with heads turned to the dawn. The only sound was the pell-mell brittle lapping of the water, with the lyric calm of an inland sea. There were gull cries. Our dozen following gulls had increased to three score, and they circled and beat their way strongly over us with lifted wings, arcs full of dawn.

There was a gentle harping of wind from the land—the first land wind for many a day—and bringing the smell of turf and bog and cropped grass and dripping hedgerows, the odor of familar earth, the tang of lanes, the smell of moss on gray walls, and of brown water rising in the fields, the smell of blue turf smoke and the long odor of fallen rain, the smell of brown cattle—the steam and reek of their hides—the smell of horses in paddocks—the thin bare smell of Ireland.

Those of us who left the vessel at Cobh for the tender had to suffer the jibes of the passengers who remained. The captain of the tender was a very magnificent creature, lobster-pink and sizable fellow who was wearing what seemed to be all the regalia of an admiral of the fleet. He looked up appraisingly and rather contemptuously at the Union and berated his enormous tan gauntlets together.

He told us in rapid Cork-sing-song of the parliamentary train—"train"—they call it—and gone. But console me he made an abusive speech about parliamentary trains in general, saying a man could walk on his two legs quicker, and that as there was only one train a day the parliamentary train had justly been said to be for "lord and beggar alike."

The chief of the remaining passengers continued, the chief wag sending a parting shot as we drew off:

"And there's Mr. O'Brien. Don't go telling all them Irishmen about the dollar bills growing on the trees in Madison Square!" But poetic justice was done us. The wag had been leaning over the newly-painted white railings of the ship and we had the sudden satisfying vision of him barred evenly from head to toe. Even our admiral laughed.

After those vacant days of lumbering, laborious sea and after that dawn-clear sight of the coast, it was well nigh impossible to believe this was really Ireland. But there were the pink and yellow houses terraced oddly on the hill slopes, and the thin blue smoke of turf spindling straight for the hyacinth sky. There were the sharp gray clouds and gray sagging walls. There were the wet, the softness, the seeing of life through a mild glass of rain.

It seemed strange to see these gentle shapes, soft windows with the wan light of a changeable sky touched on their panes, strange to see weathered brick, and the quiet, empty streets tipping up hill. Stranger, above all,

Land at Dawn

to be met by horses. But I could not believe it yet and looking over the deep, white sheen of the bay water, feared I might still be in some majestic but foreign inlet.

I told the sidecar driver about the abominable parliamentary train. It was contenting to feel the uneven movements of the straining pony and to hear the skip and grating of the high wheels. The jarvey was a silken-featured fellow, with a complexion as high as wind and sunset. His eyes were as startlingly blue as Irish sky when clouds break. They were hard and glittering, bright.

"I have rarely seen a face that had with so much intensity the sharp elements of wind and sky. The man was like a wind, his face was the sculpture of wind and rain. Cork sang through his thin lips and he soothed my wrath. He said as we climbed the hill and the house roofs slipped and traveled below us:

"Sure it does be a desperate arrangement 'an' many a one probostin' about it, sir. Ooh, it is. It is really. It's a terrible thing entirely and I've often heard others say so, sir, so I have. Still,"—and he turned cautiously to see if I could stand it—"Still, sir! mebbe it's at all. The railways the way they are ye can't tell what might happen ye."

We reached the top of Cobh and looked down upon the slate and chimneys. Out of the sheltering streets the wind caught us. Said the jarvey:

"It's terrible cold. But it's worse in England. There was so much snow in England, sir, that they couldn't run the Manchester Handicap. They could not indeed, sir. Rain fell.

That convinced me. When whatever happens may be "for luck," and when the worst news in the world is the scratching of the Manchester Handicap, there is no doubt one is in Ireland. I abandoned myself to its skies. Rain fell.

The sky cleared again, was frail hyacinth blue and wet as morning dales. The fountain of sunlight played, and everywhere the blue leafless woods received halos of diffused light. We saw distant purple mountains with a surf of white clouds scarifying them. We saw wind fields. We heard single footsteps in the damp streets.

The sunlight washed through the large windows of the houses, gave a petal gayety to everything, and the world seemed a pale, bright, floating thing, like a mall of thistle-down blown into a pond of sky.

Then it rained. And the rain stopped. The wind following dried the streets and the sun danced and shone more gayly than ever. A man, a raw red fellow the size of a ploughed field, swayed up on a side car. His pony nibbled the hedge and he, putting his hand to his mouth, yelled through the doorway,

"Is Michael in?"

And another from somewhere—the crack of the door, the keyhole or from under the doormat, hidden somewhere, simply:

"He is not."

"Would he be up at Carey's?"

"He might."

Knowing nothing, noncommittal, like the sky.

The light on the bay was white and deep in rainfall and the sun was a wet yellow ring thrown up in the sky

— "for luck, maybe," by someone who didn't know what else to do with it.

V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London The British Labor Party's Cave of Adullam has fallen and Ramsay MacDonald once more finds solid wall of support behind him. The cave lasted for just one week. Its outward sign is the House of Commons, the temporary home of Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood from the front Labor bench, where he sat among the recognized leaders of the party, to a back seat alongside that stalwart independent, George Lansbury. Mr. Lansbury holds that the Labor Party ought to obstruct the Government as well as oppose it. He persuaded Colonel Wedgwood, John Wheatley and James Maxton to sign a manifesto declining nomination to the party executive so as to be able to act as an independent group to "ginger up" the proceedings on the unemployment question. More moderate councils, however, have prevailed. Colonel Wedgwood has returned to his usual seat and there are to be no secessions.

The following communication presents authoritatively the views of the fur industry on the question of the use of the steel trap.

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are, apparently, a great many people who feel that the fur industry loses its usefulness and becomes merely an instrument for the gratification of feminine vanity the moment it passes from the frigid to the temperate zone. It does not occur to them that the